LETTERS

WRITTEN

BY EMINENT PERSONS

IN THE

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

HEARNE'S JOURNEYS TO READING,

AND TO

WHADDON HALL,

THE SEAT OF BROWNE WILLIS, ESQ.

AND

LIVES OF EMINENT MEN,

BY

JOHN AUBREY, ESQ.

THE WHOLE NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINALS

IN

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AND ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY ILLUSTRATIONS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND MUNDAY AND SLATTER, OXFORD.

1813.

Munday and Slatter,
Oxford.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MOST of the Letters contained in these Volumes are taken from the Collections of HEARNE, SMITH, and BALLARD, in the BODLEIAN LIBRARY. In addition to many curious anecdotes and remarks of a local nature, interesting to all who are connected with the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, they exhibit biographical sketches of persons contemporary with the writers, as well as notices of passing events, and of the general state of literature.

The two JOURNEYS of HEARNE are printed from his Manuscript Diaries in the Bodleian Library. While they display some characteristical traits of the simplicity of his manners, they afford a proof of his invincible ardour in the pursuit of his favourite study of Antiquities.

With respect to the LIVES written by AUBREY, it is proper to state, that the object has been to give them *verbatim*, without correction or addition; and this must account for many inaccuracies

that will be detected, and for many omissions that might have been supplied by the Editor, had such been his intention. They were originally designed as memoranda for the use of ANTHONY A WOOD, when composing his ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, and are now submitted to the public as literary curiosities. That they possess a claim to this title will readily be allowed, since there is scarcely a Life without some anecdote hitherto unpublished; and the Author's description of the personal appearance, and domestic habits, of most of the individuals of whom he writes, is singularly interesting.

It must be observed, that a few short Lives, containing nothing of the least importance, and some passages, either too trifling, or too gross, for publication, are omitted.

As the LIVES occupy a much greater space in print, than the Editor expected, it was found necessary to divide the Second Volume into two parts.

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LETTER I.

Sir KENELM DIGBY* to Dr. GERARD LANGBAINE.†

On a Donation of MSS. to the Bodleian Library.

SIR,

EVEN now, I receive the letter you have done me the favour to write to me the 24th of the last month, and do acknowledge myself much obliged to you for the great civilities you are pleased to use to me in it. For that which you desire my answer unto: if your public register

* Of this eminent man it is observed by Wood, that "his person was handsome and gigantic, and nothing was wanting to make him a complete cavalier. He had so graceful elocution and noble address, that had he been dropt out of the clouds into any part of the world, he would have made himself respected." *Ath. Oxon.* Among the books he presented to the Bodleian Library, there were more than two hundred manuscripts.

† Gerard Langbaine, "beloved of Usher, Selden, and the great Goliahs of literature," was Fellow and afterwards Provost of Queen's College, and Keeper of the University Archives. It is said to have been his intention not only to make a perfect catalogue of the books in the Bodleian Library, and to class them according to their subjects, but to incorporate into it all those in the private Libraries of

of the library were by you, I believe it would give you a full one; for, as I remember, Dr. James* (by whom I sent my present) told me at his return from Oxford, that such clauses as I desired were expressed; one main one whereof was, that whensoever a deserving person desired to make use of any of those books I gave, (especially for printing of them) they to whom the care of the library was committed, might pleasure him by the loan thereof; such person giving them satisfaction for the restitution of the book in due time. But to speak now fully to that particular, and to all other questions that may at any time arise concerning these books, wherein my resolution may be desired, be pleased to receive this from me—that when I sent these MSS. to the University, my aim was, to do her a service in it; and my act was, the making her a free gift of them, without any restriction upon her. Now upon both these scores, the absolute dispo-

the different Colleges, which were wanting in the public, so that it might be seen at one view what books there were in Oxford on any subject. The design, however, was never carried into execution. He died Feb. 10, 1657-8, and was buried in the chapel of the College over which he had presided.

* Dr. Thomas James was Fellow of New College, and Head Librarian of the Bodleian, of which he published a catalogue in 4to. in the year 1605, which some years afterwards was reprinted. He died in 1622.

sing of them in all occurrences, dependeth wholly and singly of the University; for she knoweth best what will be most for her service and advantage, and she is absolute mistress to dispose of them as she pleaseth. And with that, upon all occasions, my good liking shall ever go along.

The propositions you sent me a transcript of, methinketh are very good ones; only towards the end of the sixth it seemeth to me there is too great a restriction; for, since all good things are the better the more they are communicated, I see no reason but that he who hath not convenience to print what he hath copied, should keep his transcript by him.

Give me leave, before I end my letter, to enquire of you whether a parcel of Arabic books, that I designed for the service of the University, ever found the way thither or no. As I was one day waiting on the late king, my master, I told him of a collection of choice Arabic manuscripts I was sending after my Latin ones to the University. My Lord of Canterbury* (that was present) wished they might go along with a parcel that he was sending to St. John's College: whereupon I sent them to his Grace, as Chancellor of the University, beseeching him to present them in my name to the same place where he sent his. They were in two trunks (made exactly fit for

* Archbishop Laud.

them) that had the first letters of my christian and sirname decyphered upon them with nails; and on the first page of every book was my ordinary motto and name, written at length in my own hand. The troubles of the times soon followed my sending these trunks of books to Lambeth-house, and I was banished out of the land, and returned not till my lord was dead; so that I never more heard of them. If they came where they were intended, I am satisfied; if not, I would make enquiry after them. I have in my library at Paris some more manuscripts that I intend for the University library; which, when I shall have gotten over thither, I intend to send unto it. In the meantime, Sir, if any thing in my power may be of service to you, I shall take it for a great favour to be commanded by you; and do assure you, that upon all occasions you shall ever find me

Your very humble servant,

KENELM DIGBY.

Gothurst, the 7 of Nov. 1654.

LETTER II.

Dr. CHARLETON* to Dr. BARLOW.†

On presenting a picture of Grotius to the University.

REVEREND SIR,

THAT our venerable mother, the University of Oxford, is pleased with so much of condescension and favour to accept my mean oblation, the image of the illustrious *Hugo Grotius*, which lately I presumed to send, not as an ornament to her public library, but a minerval or simple testimony of my respects and gratitude, I esteem a singular felicity to me; but inscribe it intirely to her exceeding benignity and candor, and your most obliging recommendation, not to the value of the offering itself, which in truth holds

* Walter Charleton was one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles the First and Second. "I think," says Wood, "he hath been some few years, as he is now (1695) in the Isle of Jersey, a learned and an unhappy man, aged and grave, yet too much given to Romances." He died in 1707, aged 87.

† Thomas Barlow was Fellow and afterwards Provost of Queen's, Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library, Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Bishop of Lincoln. He died in 1691, in the 85th year of his age. He left to the Bodleian Library all such books of his own as it did not possess at the time of his death, and the remainder to his own society, who erected in 1694 a very handsome building to receive them.

no proportion to either her grandeur and glory, or to my zeal for the increase thereof. To her indulgence, therefore, and your humanity, I, according to my duty, gratefully acknowledge myself infinitely indebted: beseeching you (most worthily honoured Dr.) further to exercise the same virtue, in recommending to her also my thanks for so signal an honour; and in believing most assuredly, that I am, though the least deserving of all her sons, yet one of the most devote of all her and your servants,

W. CHARLETON.

May 14, [16]74.

LETTER III.

Sir W. DUGDALE to Mr. A. WOOD.

History of Bishops.—Baronage.—On the fourth volume of the Monasticon.

SIR,

YOURS of the 17th instant I received, being glad to hear that you are now with our noble friend at Weston, (to whom I pray you present my most hearty service) and that you have been labouring upon the History of our Bishops. Those notes which I have of them from the public records, are, chiefly, the restitution of their temporalties, upon their consecra-

tions, and something out of certain old annals; all of which are at your service, when you please. I think, therefore, that you may do well to come hither about three weeks hence, and take note of what I have collected concerning them, which will be no long work. My worthy friend Mr. Chetwynd will be then with his mother (the Lady Dixey) which is but six miles distant from hence; at which time I intend to visit him there, where I can make you acquainted with him, and where you may confer with him of what I formerly discoursed with you concerning the antiquities of Staffordshire.

As to the reprinting of my Baronage, I believe the bookseller (unto whom I have disposed of the copy) will do it ere long; for the last term they acknowledged to me that they had but a few of the books unsold. What corrections or material additions either you or Mr. Sheldon* can help me to, will be very acceptable to me, and therefore I shall take it for a great favour that you will go in hand with gathering them together.

Touching a fourth volume of the Monasticon, I should be willing that there were such a work; but having extracted from our public records, and the famous Cottonian Library, what is there

* This was Mr. Ralph Sheldon, of Beoly, in Warwickshire, a great friend and patron to Anthony Wood.

to be had; and having discovered so little as yet, which lay hid in private hands, and not seen till the third volume was extant, I do not expect to live so long as to make any considerable collection for such a volume. And as to the friaries, which were mendicants, and had nothing but their houses of habitation, I did endeavour, when I had the perusal of the Tower records, to find out the times of their foundations, and by whom or at whose cost their houses were built; but thereof found so little, that it discouraged me to make mention of them, which I could properly have done in one of the Monasticons. What those records did afford concerning them I can easily shew you.

Before I last left London I saw Dr. Plot's Book of Oxfordshire, which I like very well; wishing he may have good encouragement to succeed farther upon the like subject.* * * * * *

Wishing you good health, I rest your most affectionate friend and servant,

WM. DUGDALE.

Blythe-hall, near Coleshill, 23 Aug. 1677.

For my very worthy friend Mr. Anthony Wood, at Mr. Sheldon's house, in Weston, neere Whichford.

Leave this letter at the sign of the Dolfyn, in Warwick, to be sent as aforesayd.

* Here follows an account of some antiquities discovered at Tamworth; a "trench wherein the bodies of a multitude of men had been buried, a spear-head of iron," &c.

LETTER IV.

Dr. HICKES* to Dr. SMITH.†

Dr. Hickes presented to a Doctor's Degree at St. Andrew's.

Edinburgh, Octob. 9, [16]77.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE spent most of the time since I received your last in rambling from place to place in this country, or else you had received my thanks sooner, for the news you sent me, which was as acceptable to my Lord as myself. He read your letter, was very much pleased with it, and enquired particularly after you. Pray let me hear from you again, and

* Dr. George Hickes was first a member of St. John's College, in Oxford, from which he removed to Magdalen College. He was rector of St. Ebbe's church, in Oxford. In March 1679-80, he was promoted to a prebend of Worcester, and presented by Archbishop Sancroft to the vicarage of All-hallows Barking, in London. In 1683 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and, in 1683, dean of Worcester, of which he was deprived for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. He was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, by the non-juring and deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. Being grievously tormented with the stone, he died in 1715, in his 74th year.

† Dr. Thomas Smith was elected fellow of Magdalen College in 1666, and deprived of his fellowship for refusing the oaths of allegiance in 1692. He published many learned works, and died in London in 1710.

write me as much news as you can of state and court matters, and let me know what stories go of my Lord* now. I know he hath enemies in both kingdoms that correspond, and I would fain know what they say of him now.

I have now a long story to tell you of myself, which I know will subject me to the censure of the English world, and therefore I must desire you, as a faithful friend, to justify me as you have occasion.

I was long solicited by some bishops here to accept of a Doctor's degree; but I was always resolute in denying it, and always gave such reasons as might have made them satisfied why I did not accept. But when they saw me so resolv'd, they took another way, and offered the compliment for me to my Lord, utterly unknown to me. My Lord was pleased with it, and was discontented that I made a difficulty at it, which was a mighty trouble to me, and therefore considering how great a lover he is of his country, and particularly of that University which confers degrees in divinity here, I thought myself in prudence obliged to submit. I told the Bishops that put him upon it, what streights they had brought me into—either of taking a degree, whose dignity I was not able to support in my own country, or

* The Duke of Lauderdale, high-commissioner of Scotland, to whom Dr. Hickes was chaplain.

hazard the displeasure of my Lord. As to this objection they told me, that my Lord knew what was fit for a D. D. in England as well as I, and since he expected it, that I could not lay a greater obligation upon him to make provision for me than to obey him cheerfully in this matter. I told him also how our own University might take it ill, custom having made it a debt for her own children that were dependent of her, as I was, to take their degrees there. To this they replied, that my condition was singular, and that the University could not be angry with me if they considered the circumstances I was in. The truth is, had I not complied with their desires, I had been looked upon as a contemner of the only honour this country was capable of conferring upon me, as my Lord's chaplain, and so had gained the ill will of the place. Wherefore to St. Andrews I went, where, after a speech full of compliments and respects to my patron, to my mother the University, and to myself, I was created D. D. in as solemn a manner as could be. My Lord is the patron of the University; it hath three colleges, and that for divinity is the Sorbonne of the kingdom. I hope all these reasons considered, no candid man will think me guilty of temerity or ambition. I could say much more for myself, but the rest when we meet. It will at least be a month ere we return. I wish we

may not tarry here all the winter. Pray write speedily to your humble servant,

GEORGE HICKES.

LETTER V.

Dr. WALLIS to Dr. SMITH.

A curious circumstance in Natural History.

Oxford, Dec. 20, 1677,

SIR,

I WAS this day shewed a nest of young rats, which were yesterday killed in a wood-house belonging to University College; which, because of somewhat extraordinary, I thought not amiss to acquaint you with. They were seven in number; two of them well nigh at their full growth, the other five somewhat less; but (which seemed very unusual) all their tails were interwoven like so many strings in a breade, from the rump to the little ends of the tails, so that they could not part. And by that means, the man who first found them (in a nest made of moss, on a bench among the wood) might as well have taken them alive, for by reason of this entanglement they could not go away. The old one, which it seems had continued to feed them to this bigness, did leap with great fury at the

man who came to destroy them, but was beat off by him, and then the young ones destroyed. Had he been so wise as not to have killed them, it had been a sight worth preserving.

I am, yours to serve you,

JOHN WALLIS.

LETTER VI.

Sir JOHN COTTON* to Dr. SMITH.

IF you please to retire for some time from the smoke and the noise of the city, you shall be most heartily welcome to my poor villa at Stratton. I will give you the same invitation which the noble Scaliger gave to his learned friend Isaac Casaubon. Cubiculum tibi adornabo, quod nullum præter te ornamentum habebit. Invenies enim paupertinam quidem, sed mundam supellectilem, et concham salis puri, et ante omnia pectus tibi devotissimum.

I am your faithful friend and servant,

J. COTTON.

* Grandson of Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the Cotton library, which is now in the British Museum.

LETTER VII.

From the same to the same.

Stratton, Oct. 13, 1686.

SIR,

I RETURN you very many thanks (ὅσα ψαμαθος τε κονις τε) to use my old friend Homer's expression, for the great kindness and care which you shewed to my son in his travels. I am very glad if your short stay at Stratton was not unpleasant unto you. I am sure I received great satisfaction in your learned conversation. I confess I have always taken much delight, εν σκοτω καθεσθαι, και ανωνυμον βιον διαγειν, to use the words of the prince of lyric poets, and I find no great reason now in my old age to alter my resolution. I have now settled my son Robert in the noble college of Trinity; I hope he will take to learning, and become useful to his country and his relations. I dare not say to him, without a great allowance for my vanity,

Disce puer virtutem ex me, verumque laborem;
Fortunam ex aliis.

I give you many thanks for your intelligence as to news. I desire you to send me a Brussels Gazette, and be pleased to inform Mr. Vigures, a coffee man in the old palace in Westminster, how he may send one every week. I would gladly,

likewise, have a news letter* every week from a good intelligencer. But I exceed the bounds of

* Before the general circulation of those very useful vehicles of intelligence, Newspapers, it was the custom of such as were desirous of procuring information on political subjects, to engage writers of *news letters*, who forwarded the occurrences of the day to their employers. Some of these are extant in the British Museum,† and a large collection is preserved among Mr. St. Amand's papers in the Bodleian Library. The following copy of one of these letters will shew the nature of the composition, and the information it contains.

Erford 19—20 Aug.

The Saxon Colonel Hanaw being commanded with 1200 horsemen out of the campe before Gorlitz in Lusatia towards Beutten to destroy the Swedish army of General Stollhans, was routed and totally defeated by the Swedish, and the Colonell himselfe slayne: and the Imperialists are beaten in divers quarters before Gorlitz, which city they had undermined in divers places, one whereof they had blown up, but it took contrary effect; for it flew backward, and did the most harme amongst the Imperialists, and the Swedish in Gorlitz tooke by a contremine the gunpowder out of another Imperiall mine, and spoiled it. In Pomerania they have drawn together 4000 fresh souldiers, which are to join with General Stallhans, who intends to raise the siege before Gorlitz.

† See Chalmers's *Life of Ruddiman*, 8vo. where the best account of early English Newspapers will be found, which has since been augmented in the *British Bibliographer*.

a letter, *amicitia erga te mea, non loquacitas epistolam facit longiorem.*

I am, you most affectionate friend and servant,

J. Cotton.

Dresden 20—30 Aug.

Saturday last the Imperialists and Saxons gave an assault with 800 men upon Gorlitz, and blew up a mine, and have lost in that assault 600 men, and were forced at last to retyre. One Captaine and many Souldiers got allready into the breach, which they had shot, and leaped down into the city, but the Swedish in it knocked them all down. The Elector of Saxony intends now to destroy that city with fire, which may cost him much labor, for there be no roofs left upon the houses. We heare for certayne, that the 4000 fresh souldiers, drawn together out of the garrisons in Pomerania, are joined with Stollhans, who is broke up from Beutten, and is gone towards Saxony, from thence he is to relieve the city of Gorlitz. The Elector of Saxony hath left his old quarter before Gorlitz, and betooke himself into the Imperiall campe. Betwixt the Crown of Sweden and the Elector of Brandenburg a cessation of armes is concluded for two yeeres.

Bremen 23 Aug.—2 Sept.

It is confirmed from many places, that the Swedes and Weymarians had commanded some 1000 horse towards the county of Shoningen to fetch forrage, and were conducted by 2 regiments of horsemen, the Imperialists hearing of it, followed after them with 15 squadrons. The Weymarians before Wolffenbuttle commanded against them the most part of their horsemen, and the 14—24 Aug. in the morning fell unawares upon the Imperialists: the Count of Nassau

LETTER VIII.

From the same to the same.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter, and return you very many thanks for your kind proposals concerning my library. Truly, Sir, we are fallen into so dangerous times, that it may be more for my private concerns, and the public too, that

leading the Avantgard, was slayne in the first charge, Colonel Muller and 40 horsemen were slayne also: but General Mayor Tupadell seconded the Avantgard, and by that meanes the Weymarians got the field; and defeated totally the 200 cuirassiers, tooke about 700 prisoners, amongst which are 3 earles, 3 lieutenant Colonells, 10 Captaynes of horse, 4 Mayors, 15 Lieutenants, and above 900 were slayne: these 2000 cuirassiers have been the choicest souldiers of the Imperiall army, and were commanded by Count du Brey: the Weymarians to their booty brought into their campe above 1500 saddled horses. At this present some Swedish troupes lye before Vecht, wherein lye not above 100 Imperiall souldiers.

Wesell. 25 Aug. 4 Sept.

After that the Imperialists had maistered the great sconce before Dorsten on the river of Lip, they laboured hard to get the water out of the moat, but they had hitherto effected very little. The governor in it desireth very earnestly favour, wherefore the Princesse of Hessen sent to the confederate armys before Wolffenbuttle for succour: what she will obtayne, we shall heare shortly.

the library should not be too much known. There are many things in it, which are very cross to the Romish interest, and you know what kind of persons the Jesuits are. My little villa at Stratton is now very pleasant; if you please (whilst your college is now in trouble) to make this place your retreat, you shall be most heartily welcome, and then we shall have time to discourse of this and other affairs. Pray forget not to present my service to Sir W. Hayward.

I am your most affectionate friend and servant,

J. Cotton.

Stratton, June 30, 1687.

LETTER IX.

From the same to the same.

SIR,

I give you many thanks (οσα ψαμαθος τε κονις τε, to use my old friend Homer's words) for the book you sent me. I have always very much loved and esteemed Sannazarius. I am of Joseph Scaliger's opinion, that for elegancy and purity of language he doth contend with the ancients. This edition is very neat and correct. I have written to John Vigures, that Betty Hart should let you into the library when you please. As for any thing of a bond, I desire none. I know you, and confide in your worth and honesty.

I enjoy (God be thanked) very good health; and I converse sometimes with the poets, to sweeten the ill humour and chagrin which is incident to my years. A decent gravity is commendable in old age, but all sourness is to be avoided. But in my retired thoughts I cannot but lament the condition of mankind, who does not suffer so much by the calamities incident unto his nature, diseases, pestilential ague, fires, inundations, as by those which he brings upon himself by his own folly and madness. When you meet Sir Philip Meadows, I desire you to present my service to him. In return of his elegant verses I have sent him an epigramme upon the day of our Saviour's birth. In this traffic of poetry, I am the great gainer, for Sir Ph. doth exchange (as Glaucus did with Diomedes) χρυσεα καλκειων. I ask your pardon for giving you the trouble of this long letter, upon the account that I am

Your faithful friend and servant,

J. Cotton.

Stratton, Jan. 1, 1690.

LETTER X.

From the same to the same.

SIR,

I am glad to find by your letter to me, that you are so firmly resolved to go on with

the work of my grandfather's life. You will do a great honour to our family. For as Pliny saith of Martial, who writ of him and his way of living a very elegant epigram. I will give you Pliny's own words, for to give you them in my English is to spoil them. *Dedit mihi quantum maximum potuit, daturus amplius, si potuisset. Tametsi quid homini potest dari majus, quam gloria, et laus, et æternitas?* I am going on with my own life; but as the most incomparable Mr. Cowley observes very ingeniously, it is a hard and nice subject for a man to write of himself; it grates his own heart to say any thing of disparagement, and the reader's ears to hear any thing of praise from him. However, having undertaken it, I intend now to go on, and I think I shall now suddenly come to an end. When I have finished it, I leave it wholly, both as to the matter and stile, to your emendations. I desire you in this to make use of your exact judgment, not your friendship. By your blots and strictures it may receive a beauty, which of itself it had not. I return you many thanks for the account you give me of the present affairs. I think in such dubious times the best way to preserve one's quiet and innocence is to be a spectator; and Θεȣ δ'ετελειετο βȣλη is the most sure and safe remedy against all the calamities of human life. By God's great mercy to me I enjoy at present so firm and an unphysick'd health, that I hope to do somewhat

before I die, that I may not seem to have lived altogether to no purpose. The publishing my Genesis is the thing that was most in my mind, which sometimes I hope I may live to accomplish. But I forget that I write now a letter, not a treatise. Pardon me upon the account that I am

Your faithful friend and servant,

J. Cotton.

Stratton, March 14, 1691.

LETTER XI.

From the same to the same.

Stratton, Jan. 10, 1692.

SIR,

The country air and exercise, especially hunting, hath, by God's mercy to me, brought me to so good a degree of health, that I have not much to accuse old age of. That you may know I am in good humour, I send you here some verses, writ in a sudden heat, and therefore (it may be) not so correct, as they ought to be. The occasion was this. My brother Cotton desired me to send him a piece of venison, to celebrate the birth-day of his young and only son; which I did, and with it these verses. In natalem D. Roberti Cottoni. Vota Johannis Cottoni pro nepote suo sibi charissimo R. Cottono, D. Roberti Cottoni equitis aurati Filio.

Cresce, puer, tecum et repetens exempla tuorum,
  Exsupera morum nobilitate genus.
Artibus ingenuis cultus sis, quicquid Athenæ,
  Et quicquid nobis Roma diserta dedit.
Sisque, precor, magnæ subnixus robore mentis,
  Et, non fucatâ simplicitate, bonus.
Virtutis fidus sis custos, cultor honesti;
  Et veræ semper Religionis amans.
Mollia tranquillæ currant tibi tempora vitæ,
  Et veniat tardo cana senecta pede.

As for the public affairs I desire wholly to acquiesce in God's Providence. I have a great, it may be too great a love and concern for my country. But if in this I err, I err by the example of the greatest and best of the Romans, and it seems to be at the least a pious and good-natured error. * * * * *

LETTER XII.

From the same to the same.

Stratton, April 1, 1693.

SIR,

FINDING by your last letter that you have not so good health as you have used to have, I am much troubled. I hope the spring now advancing apace, by the help of your friend Dr. Brady, with God's blessing upon his endeavours, you will recover your former health and

firm constitution. As for my library it is wholly at your use and service. The same liberty which my father gave to the learned Mr. Selden I give to you. But Mr. Selden was too free in lending out books, which after his death were never restored. I cannot forbear sometimes to scribble something in poesy. I send you a late morning meditation, upon my Saviour's being crucified upon the cross.

Cum subit illius tristissima lucis imago,
Qua cruce pendentem te video Dominum:
Tunc tua sunt imis mihi vulnera fixa medullis,
Mens stupet, et tantis ingemit usque malis.
Peccatum est homicida meum, tu criminis expers,
Debentur lateri vulnus et hasta meo.

I take great confidence to entertain you thus frequently with my verses; my only excuse is, that to you, who are (to use St. Paul's word) ἀφωρισμενος* to so divine an employment, since the subject I write is divine, they may not be altogether unacceptable. Were it not for this, you might justly blame me as Martial doth Ligurinus, for being *nimis pocta.*

I am, yours most affectionately,

J. Cotton.

* Rom. i. 1.

LETTER XIII.

From the same to the same.

Stratton, Jan. 15, 1694.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your's, and it is a great joy and pleasure to me that I live in the memory of my friends. I endeavour what I can to defend myself against the infirmities of old age, which is commonly morose and querulous. And truly the consideration of my age is not unpleasant to me. For to use the prince of the Roman orators words, Quo proprius ad mortem accedo, eo citius quasi terram videre videor, aliquandoque in portum ex longa navigatione esse venturus. As for our present affairs, and the miserable war which doth afflict all Europe, I cannot be of King Priamus his opinion, whom Homer brings in caressing Helena with the appellation of φιλον τεκος, and tells her,

Ουτι μοι αιτιη εσσι, θεοι νυ μοι αιτιοι εισιν,
Ὁι μοι εφωρμησαν πολεμον πολυδακρυν Αχαιων.

But in another place Homer seems to be in the right:

Αυτων γαρ σφετερησιν ατασθαλιησιν ὀλοντο
Νηπιοι

This is consonant to the scripture, *Perditio*

tua ex te. That there may be a general and lasting peace, and that the effusion of so much christian blood may be stopped, is the earnest desire and prayer of

Yours, most affectionately,

J. Cotton.

LETTER XIV.

From the same to the same.

SIR,

I RETURN you many thanks for the poems you sent me of the learned Huetius. They are very elegant and seem to contend with the ancients. For the inscription upon my grandfather's monument, it was writ by my father; I only added out of Lucan, *Communis Mundo superest Rogus.*

I give you likewise very many thanks for the specimen you have sent me of my grand-father's life. I make no doubt but that it is performed with all the exactness that becomes a learned and judicious writer. Gruterus, in his edition of Cicero's works, in his preface, doth make mention of my grand-father amongst the learned men; as Daniel Heinsius, Thuanus, Sir H. Saville, and many others. Bishop Montague gives him the title of a Magazine of Learning. I enjoy (θεȣ διδοντος) indifferent good health, con-

sidering my age; and to divert melancholy, sometimes I write verses. *Hoc est mediocribus illis Ex vitiis unum.* I take the confidence to send you a specimen of some of them. They are moral, and upon the same subject.

Hic dolor, et tristes posuere cubilia curæ,
  Fer bene, fit levius quod bene fertur onus.
Ista tributa tuæ sunt vitæ, fortiter omnes
  Fer casus, si vis vivere, disce pati.
Casibus infesta est vita hæc, et plena malorum,
  Pax nulli longa est, vix equidem induciæ.

LETTER XV.

Dr. LLOYD (Bishop of St. Asaph) to Dr. FELL (Bishop of Oxford.)

Relating to the Duke of Monmouth, written the day after the execution of that unfortunate Nobleman.

July 16, [16]85.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED your Lordship's letter by the last post, with two enclosed, one to the Duke of Ormond, the other to the Lord Privy-Seal; both which letters I delivered to their owne hands, and they promised to answer them.

For the King's Inauguration, I know my Lord of Canterbury has made ready an office to be used every year, the 6th of February, so that there will need no question concerning it.

I was this day again at Sir H. Foxe's, to speak with him, but he was not at home. I will try again to-morrow.

I told your Lordship in my last the Bishop of Ely was appointed by his Majesty to attend the Duke of Monmouth, and to prepare him to die the next day. The Duke wrote to his Majesty, representing how usefull he might and would be, if his Majesty would be pleased to grant him his life. But if it might not be, he desired a longer time, and to have another divine to assist him, Dr. Tennison, or whom else the King should appoint. The King sent him the Bishop of Bath and Wells to attend, and to tell him he must die the next morning. The two Bishops sate up in his chamber all night, and watcht while he slept. In the morning by his Majesty's order, the Lords Privy-Seale and Dartmouth brought him also Dr. Tennison and Dr. Hooper. All these were with him till he died.

They got him to owne the King's title to the crown, and to declare in writing that the last King told him he was never married to his mother, and by word of mouth to acknowledge his invasion was sin; but could never get him to confess it was a rebellion. They got him to owne that he and Lady Harriot Wentworth had lived in all points like man and wife, but they could not make him confess it was adultery.

He acknowledged that he and his Duchess

were married by the law of the land, and therefore his children might inherit, if the King pleased. But he did not consider what he did when he married her. He confest that he had lived many years in all sorts of debauchery, but said he had repented of it, askt pardon, and doubted not that God had forgiven him. He said, that since that time he had an affection for Lady Harriot, and prayed that if it were pleasing to God, it might continue, otherwise that it might cease; and God heard his prayer. The affection did continue, and therefore he doubted not it was pleasing to God; and that this was a marriage, their choice of one another being guided not by lust, but by judgement upon due consideration.

They endevord to shew him the falshood and mischievousness of this enthusiasticall principle. But he told them it was his opinion, and he was fully satisfied in it. After all, he desired them to give him the communion next morning. They told him they could not do it, while he was in that error and sin. He said he was sorry for it.

The next morning, he told them he had prayed that if he was in an error in that matter God would convince him of it; but God had not convinced him, and therefore he believed it was no error.

When he was upon the scaffold, he profest himself a Protestant of the church of England. They told him he could not be so, if he did not

owne the doctrine of the church of England in the point of non-resistance, and if he persisted in that enthusiastic persuasion. He said he could not help it, but yet he approved the doctrine of the church in all other things. He then spoke to the people, in vindication of the lady Harriot, saying she was a woman of great honor and virtue, a religious godly lady (those were his words.) They told him of his living in adultery with her. He said, no. For these 2 yeers last past he had not lived in any sin that he knew of; and that he had never wronged any person, and that he was sure when he died to go to God, and therefore he did not fear death, which (he said) they might see in his face. Then they prayd for him, and he kneeld down and joind with them. After all they had a short prayer for the King, at which he paused, but at last said Amen. He spoke to the headsman to see he did his business well, and not use him as he did the Lord Russell, to give him 2 or 3 strokes; for if he did, he should not be able to lie still without turning. Then he gave the executioner 6 ginnies, and 4 to one Marshall, a servant of Sir T. Armstrong's, that attended him with the King's leave: desiring Marshall to give them the executioner if he did his work well, and not otherwise. He gave this Marshall overnight his ring and watch; and now he gave him his case of pickteeth: all for Lady Harriot. Then he laid himself down; and

upon the signe given, the headsman gave a light stroke, at which he lookt him in the face; then he laid him down again, and the headsman gave him 2 strokes more, and then layd down the ax, saying, he could not finish his work; till being threatened by the Sheriff and others then present, he took up the ax again, and at 2 strokes more cut off his head.

All this is true as to matter of fact, and it needs no comment to your Lordship. I desire your prayers, and remain,

Your Lordship's most affectionate,

W. Asaph.

LETTER XVI.

Dr. SYKES to Dr. CHARLETT.*

Curious Account of James the Second's Visit to Oxford, and the Affairs of Magdalen College.

Sept. 4, [16]87.

SIR,

This comes to convey the enclosed, which I suppose will be welcome, and you must

* "Dr. Arthur Charlett was the son of the Rev. Arthur Charlett, rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in the County of Wilts. He was sent to the University at thirteen years of age, and was admitted into Trinity College, under Mr. John Wolley, in the year 1669, caution money £5. He was fellow of the college in 1680, and so continued till the year 1692, when

not expect that I should enlarge. The King on Friday was received at the utmost bounds of the county by my Lord Abbington, and the Sheriff and gentlemen of the county, and yesterday by the Vice Chancellor and twenty-four Doctors, the Proctors, and nineteen Masters, all in Proctor's

he was elected master of University college. He was bursar of the college in the year 1691 and 1692. Mr. Henry Gandy and himself were elected proctors for the University 18th April, 1683. He was Bachelor of Arts in 1674, M.A. Nov. 23, 1676, B.D. Dec. 17, 1684, D.D. July 8, 1692. He died Nov. 18, 1722, aged about 67. He was created a chaplain in ordinary to King William, by warrant of the Earl of Dorset, in 1696, and so continued till March 1717, and then he was struck out of the list of King's chaplains. In Nov. 1713, Queen Anne gave him a prebendship in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. He had a spirit much beyond his income, which could not be restrained within prudent bounds, for from the year 1692, when he came first to University College, till June 1707, he had no more than £80 a year to support his headship, which was a trifle in respect to his generous spirit, by which means he run behind hand and never recovered it to his dying day, but if it had pleased God he had lived three years longer he would have satisfied all his creditors. In short, he died £300 insolvent, though the books were not managed so well as they should have been in respect to the sale of them. I have a list of near 2000 of his correspondents, and I intended to publish a short account of his life, together with a list of them, or at least the chief of them." *Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.*

habits, at the farther end of St. Giles's field, and nearer to the town, by the Mayor and Aldermen and all the Common Council, on horse-back, and by all the Companies on foot. Mr. Vice Chancellor made a speech to him, at his meeting him, in Latin, for which he gave him thanks. And at the Dean of Christ Church's lodgings, where he lies, all the scholars who rode out kissed his hand, and so did Mr. Hunt, though he was not of the number. Of our College, Dr. Fry and Mr. How rode out. This morning the King touches* in Ch. Ch. Quire; hears one Father Hall this morning at the new Popish Chapel there; but whether he will be there in the afternoon, or at University College, I know not. Dr. Brady is well arrived, and has the use of your chamber, and lies in Mr. Napier's. We drank your health last night. He tells me he thinks the Progress does not turn to account. The Bishop of Oxford had a grant of Mrs. Houghton for our President's lodgings, but his indisposition suffers him not to come as yet. This is all trivial, I know; but you must take such as I have. If there be any news, it will be to-morrow. I thank you most heartily for your letter by Mr. Marshall, and take the small acquaintance I have with him for a great favour both

* For the King's evil.

from you and him. I cannot defer writing till afternoon, nor enlarge more now.

I am, Sir, yours as formerly,

T. S.

The King will be entertained to-morrow by the University in the Public Library, and then, if at all, there will be a convocation.

LETTER XVII.

From the same to the same.

Sept. 7, [16]87.

KIND SIR,

My last told you that the King sent away the Magdalen College Fellows, commanding them to go and immediately chuse the Bishop of Oxford for their President, else they should feel the weight of his displeasure; but now it goes currently that he said they should feel the heavy hand of a king, and last of all, upon his recalling them, that if they did not obey, they should feel the vengeance of an angry prince. He refused to hear them speak, or to receive any petitions from them, telling them that he had known them to be a turbulent and factious society for this twenty years and above. The same night (that is, Sunday night) they gave in all their answers severally in writing. There were twenty upon the place, and nineteen of them all to the

same purpose, that they could not in conscience comply in this case. Only one gave a dubious answer, which was either Mr. Thompson, or he that publicly made mention of *the undoubted President of Magdalen College.* On Monday morning Mr. Penn rode down to Magdalen College, just before he left this place, and after some discourse with some of the Fellows, wrote a short letter, directed *To the King.* In it, in short, he wrote to this purpose—that their case was hard, and that in their circumstances they could not yield obedience without breach of their oaths; which letter was delivered to the King. I cannot learn whether he did this upon his own free motion, or by command, or intercession of any other. The King was entertained at a banquet, between ten and eleven, in the Public Library, after which he took occasion, as he was going out, to speak a considerable time to the Vice Chancellor and the rest who were nigh him. The substance of what he said was in commendation of love, charity, humility, &c. and amongst other things said, it had been taken notice that some of us had been something proud. He also recommended preaching without book, and several other things much to the same purpose to what was delivered the day before in Canterbury Hall by Father Hall, and held forth by Mr. Penn at Silas Norton's, as was said by some who had been their auditors. On Sunday night he

discoursed with the Vice Chancellor about printing, and the books which came forth here, complaining of some things written in books of controversy; to which the Vice Chancellor replied that there was a press here that printed unlicensed books, and upon demand whose it was, he answered Mr. Walker's, and he hoped that if he had the liberty to print books without licence, we might have the liberty to answer them, and that it could not be expected but that it would be so. To which the King said, that this was but reasonable; but asked how the mischief that might follow from hence might be prevented; to which it was answered by the Vice Chancellor, that the best way he thought was, to suppress Mr. Walker's press, for the University did not begin, and would be quiet if it was not provoked. Upon this the King said, he thought it was a good expedient. But notwithstanding this, I hear that Mr. Walker hath finished another book, and that it was presented to the King after Vespers at University College one Sunday; but it is not yet published, and I cannot learn the title of it. We had no convocation on Monday, neither are any degrees yet granted; but there was a paper on Monday morning delivered into the Vice Chancellor's hands, but not signed by the King or any other, wherein Mr. Collins and Mr. Wicking were named to be Doctors of Divinity, and Mr. Brookes, *a fellow-commoner* of St. Mary

Hall, to be B. of L.L., and the messenger who brought this asked the Vice Chancellor if he would give them their degrees, saying, that he delivered the paper by order from the King; to which he answered, that the King had not mentioned a word of any such matter to him. If the King commanded, he would *do his part;* but it was not in his power to grant this. He heard no more while the King staid in town; but since, I hear, Mr. Collins hath been with him to know whether it will be done or not. And I am not certain whether he will grant a convocation or not, that they may try their fortunes. The Vice Chancellor* hath much pleased the University by his prudent behaviour in all things, and I hear the King was pleased to say that he was an honest blunt man.

Sir George Pudsey made a speech to the King, when he was met by the city, wherein he much magnified his prerogative, saying to this purpose, that the laws were the grants of princes, and revocable at pleasure; that his Majesty, who knew the concerns of the meanest corporation in his dominions, could not be ignorant that this loyal corporation was influenced *by others,* otherwise they had addressed as well as others. I have, Sir, as truly as I can, represented these things to you as to the main, but you must not imagine that

* Gilbert Ironside, D.D. Warden of Wadham College.

I can answer as to all the words. Therefore pray do not relate them as certain truths; you know how far expressions vary upon a second or third relation. Mr. Porter gives his service to you, and desires to know when you return; so do I, assuring you that you will be most welcome to,

Sir, yours most faithfully as formerly.

LETTER XVIII.

From the same to the same.

SIR,

In my last I descended to minuteness, supposing that I might relate all things the more truly; but I find that in many things there is no faith in history. The word *unlicensed,* in the business concerning the press, was not used (as I thought it ought not to be, when I wrote it to you); but I kept to the words of my author as near as I could. Other things as to the main were as you had them from me; but there were many things omitted, and one remarkable, which is, that the King told the Vice Chancellor, that the Church of England-men were his only enemies; to which he replied that none of them were for the Bill of Exclusion; to which nothing was returned. The discourse that Penn had with some of the Fellows of Magdalen College, and

the letter mentioned in my last, produced a petition, which was subscribed by all the Fellows, and given to my Lord Sunderland, who promised to present it to the King. It was thought by some of that society that three or four of the Fellows, after their converse with Mr. Penn, talked very coldly of their concerns, which gave occasion for suspicion that they had promised to comply in some measure; but the truth of this cannot certainly be known till there shall be a trial. The President, I suppose, is gone to London this day; I am sure last night he intended to go. The business of Mr. Penn, I suppose, occasioned his leaving the College; and if it must be, he had rather be deserted absent than present. Pray you keep this to yourself; may be he will not be forsaken at all. He that gave the dubious answer, mentioned in my last, was the author of *undoubted President*, Mr. Thompson was not in town at that time. The Vice Chancellor will not grant a convocation for Mr. Collins, &c. till he hath an answer from the Chancellor, whom he hath consulted in this business. Christ Church and University College are cited to bring in their statutes, and all other writings that concern their foundations, to the Commissioners on the sixth of October next. If I had known as much when I wrote last as I do now, I might have saved my pains; but my inclinations to serve you put me upon unnecessary

undertakings, and such to which I am not accustomed, and therefore if I fall short of your expectations, I hope you will pardon the well-meant officiousness of

Dear Sir, yours unfeignedly.

Sept. 9, [16]87.

LETTER XIX.

From the same to the same.

SIR,

I AM to thank you for two letters, one of the 10th, and another of the 14th instant, and you had not escaped an answer to the first of them on Wednesday last, but that I was out of town at Sir William Dormer's. If I had written then you had had an account of our Monday's convocation. You know from Mr. Lawrence that all degrees were denied. I suppose one main reason was, because it did not appear (as I have formerly written) that it was the King's desire that they should be granted; as to what concerns Mr. Dickens, Collins, and Brookes, you have had a true account already. Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Boileau were only recommended by Munson, secretary to my Lord Sunderland, to the Vice Chancellor, that if degrees were granted, it was the Chancellor of England's request that his chaplains might be Doctors. My last ac-

quainted you that the Vice Chancellor wrote to our Chancellor to know his pleasure as to those things. He wrote back to this purpose, and, as near as I can remember, in these words: That he was creditably informed that it was the King's pleasure that the persons above mentioned should have their degrees; and therefore he desired that the Vice Chancellor would immediately call a convocation, that his Majesty might be obeyed therein. It is thought that the Chancellor had no information but what he had from the Vice Chancellor's letter; but, nevertheless, the Vice Chancellor was zealous that the degrees should be granted; but the Heads of Houses opposed it so vigorously, that for ought I can perceive it ought not regularly to have come into the house of convocation; and as soon as it was proposed, so briskly cried *non* as I never heard. The house was in all about 170. The first scrutiny for Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Boileau, contrary to the method of convocation, ran 53 affirmations, and 118 against him. The rest had more against them, and for your friend J. C. the fewest of all, as I remember, 29. When the King was here, he asked a reverend Judge, i. e. J. H.* what he should do with the stubborn and rebellious fellows of Magdalen College. He answered, his Majesty had two ways to proceed, either by a writ of

[* Holloway.]

ejectment or *scire facias*, and then put in himself; or else to bring a *quo warranto* against their charter, and so dissolve the college. This day my Lord Abbington came in here to be admitted steward of this city. He was met by all the aldermen, common-council, and the several companies, in the same manner that they met the King, only the aldermen and common-council met him on foot at the east gate, whereas [they] went out on horseback to meet the King; and what yet is, perhaps, something strange, the three troops here rode out to meet him. I must renew the old question from Mr. Porter, when you intend to return, though I think he himself will write to you. I am obliged to the great and worthy men that remember me. I entreat that you will return my humble service in such terms as you think will befit me. As to what concerns Mr. Cornwallis, I only can write, that if he would make good here what he said at Worcester, it would be a great kindness to many besides,

Dear Sir, your most humble servant, as before.

Sept. 16, [16]87.

Magdalen College stands as formerly.

LETTER XX.

From the same to the same.

Novemb. 16, [16]87.

SIR,

I HAVE received all your letters, and give you my hearty thanks for them; and this having been a day of action here, I send you what I can hear in requital. About eight o'clock this morning the visitors sate at Magdalen College, and after a long speech from the Bishop, the Fellows were called, and their answer required whether they would subscribe a certain paper offered to them; the substance of which was, that they should acknowledge their fault for resisting the King thus long, and as a testimony of their repentance, acknowledge the Bishop of Oxford for their lawful President, and promise obedience to him; which was refused by all to whom it was offered, that is 25 of them, and every one of them, upon that account, are deprived. This test was not proposed to Dr. Thomas Smith;* I know not for what reason. And Mr. Thompson and Mr. Charnock said, they

* Dr. Tho. Smith (as I hear) had made a submission before, and therefore was excused from signing this. The reason why the Fellows of Madg. Coll. were deprived and expelled from their Fellowships assigned in the sentence is, for disobedience to the King, and contempt of his authority. The Visitors went hence this afternoon.

had no reason to subscribe it, because they did not oppose the King. These three are the only persons not deprived, except the absent, which were these following: Dr. Younger, excused by the Visitors themselves, as being in the Princess of Denmark's service. Mr. Maynard and Mr. Hickes, such as it appeared by certificates. Mr. Smyth, the physician, absent upon travel; and Mr. Holt and Mr. Hollice, without any reason given, as far as I can understand. Hooper, the madman, and the vacancies, make up the rest of the compleat number. Before these proceedings, Mr. Allibone was made Fellow by the Visitors in Mr. Ludford's place, and Mr. Joyner in Dr. Fairfax's. Since the sentence Mr. Jeneser and one Higgins, Demies of the college, are also made Fellows; the last is an under-graduate. And Mr. Walsh and Mr. Whaly, both of Merton College, and kinsmen to the Bishop of Chester, are made Demies, and Hill the printer's son. Some other of the Demies were sent for, as it is surmised, to see if they would accept of preferment now it falls so plentifully; but if so, they have not accepted of it. The Demies drew up a paper, wherein they declared that they were of the same mind with the Fellows, for the same reasons; and one Mr. Holt, their Principal or Senior, offered it to the Visitors, who refused to receive it, telling him that he was a pert bold man, or to that purpose, and he might go about his

business; so that they are like to be kept in against their inclinations. The Vice Chancellor was sent for to supper last night to the Visitors, but excused himself.

It was desired by the persons concerned that they might have a sight of the paper to be subscribed, which was refused, and they [were] required to give their answer immediately, one by one, upon hearing of it read. It is coffee-house discourse to-night, that Mr. Joyner is Vice President. Three Under-graduates, Demies of Magdalen College, refused Fellowships. Mr. Vice Chancellor was sent for four times last night, and invited to dinner by the Bishop of Oxon to-day with the Visitors, but was not there. There dined together two Bishops, two Judges, the Dean of Ch. Ch., the Master of University College, Mr. Allibone, Mr. Joyner, Toyras Smith, T. C., the Chaplain, Byram Eaton, and some officers, of which it is supposed Capt. B., whom you know, was one. Preferment and wine was never more easy to be had.

Mr. H. gives his service to you. If I had not scribbled this, you might have received a perfect account from him. On the other side Mr. Thornton and Mr. Goodwin were omitted among the absent. This was written piece-meal, and underwent corrections; therefore pray use your wonted candour to,

Sir, yours.

The Dean of St. Asaph was here lately, and we did not forget your health. I have not time to write to every one; if you see him, it will be a favour to communicate this, with most humble service, though I suppose he receives from others a better account. Mr. Haslewood, a Chaplain of Magd. Coll., formerly suspected to be a R. C., refused a Fellowship.

LETTER XXI.

Mr. CREECH* to Dr. CHARLETT.

On the same subject.

* * * On Saturday, about five, he [the King] made his entry, between a line of scholars on one side and soldiers on the other. It was very solemn, without noise or shouting, and of the manner of it the printed papers give you an account. The same night news was brought to Magdalen College of the death of Mr. Ludford. Mr. Goreing (who told me this) put in for a mandate, and Mr. Collins did the like. His Majesty told Goreing he should have it when the College was settled; but that it was a rebellious society, and

* The ingenious and learned translator of Lucretius. He entered a Commoner of Wadham College in 1675, and a few years afterwards was elected Fellow of All Souls.

he would chastise them. On Sunday morning the King touched, Warner and White officiating; all that waited on his Majesty kneeled at the prayers, beside the Duke of Beaufort, who stood all the time. In the afternoon he went to Obadiah's, who presented him with three books, and Mr. Hales made him a speech, thanking his Majesty for the toleration, and that the reformation of heresy was begun first in that house; and though the waves and winds beat, yet their church was secure, being built upon a double rock, Infallibility and the King. The same afternoon the University presented their gloves and bible, and were well received; and Magdalen College, according to summons, waited with a petition; the King would not hear any thing, but told them he expected to be obeyed, that they should shew themselves Church of England men (if they were such) by their obedience, and concluded, that if they did not go and elect the Bishop of Oxford presently, they should feel the weight of a King's hand. At this time the party triumphed much, and Bernard said that this was some satisfaction. The courtiers wondered that they should pretend it was not in their power to obey the King, and bade them learn more wit. In a little time they brought their answers to the Secretary (Mr. Tomson dissenting) that they were sorry that the King's commands could not be obeyed, and that to make such an election would

be downright perjury. The Secretary told them this was a very unsatisfactory answer, and so the matter hangs. On Monday his Majesty was entertained at a very noble banquet in Selden's Library. When the scramble was permitted, he laughed and said Oxford was a merry place; and as he was walking out he talked with the Vice Chancellor and Dr. South about preaching without notes. He said their church used none and recommended that way. At the door he spoke a great while to the Vice Chancellor, telling him that we had a great many ill men amongst us; that we should have a care of their example; that the clergy should be humble and moderate; that we should be charitable to our neighbours, good subjects, and not envy the good he did to others; with these words his Majesty left us.

On Monday Morning Mr. Penn, the Quaker, (with whom I dined the day before, and had a long discourse concerning the college) wrote a letter to the King in their behalf, intimating that such mandates were a force on conscience, and not very agreeable to his other gracious indulgencies. The same morning a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, with Charnock, brought a letter to the Vice Chancellor, requiring the degrees of Doctor of Divinity to be conferred on Mr. Collins, and Wiggins, the Bishop's Chaplains; and of Bachelor of Laws, on Mr. Brooks, his Secretary. He was very earnest to have the Vice

Chancellor declare presently, whether it should be done or not; but the Vice Chancellor replied, he could not do it by himself, but he would call a convocation as soon as conveniently he could, and then an answer should be returned. Clarke, of Balliol, is come hither open enough. Mr. H. was very busy at court, bowing to this and to that man, and now, I believe, only stays for time convenient. Pray an humble hearty service to Mr. Dean, &c. and if you think fit you may acquaint him that his Majesty oftentimes mentioned the Bishop of Worcester with a great deal of kindness. John Buckly was here, and would have been glad to have seen you.

I am your humble servant,

T. Creech.

Sept. 6, [1687.]

LETTER XXII.

Dr. SMITH to Sir WILLIAM HAWARD.

The ejected Fellows of Magdalen College restored.

* * * * * The Bishop of Winton* came hither on Wednesday afternoon, and just lighted at the College gate, where we were all to receive him, and went directly to the chapel, telling us

* Dr. Peter Mew.

in brief that the next morning he would come down and restore us.

On Thursday morning, between nine and ten, we received him (being in his episcopal habit) according to his appointment, in our formalities at the College gate, and so attending upon him to the chapel, one of the senior Fellows harangued him in a Latin speech. After which he read the King's order, directed to him, to restore the College, which, after the finishing of the morning office, which was performed very solemnly, he read a second time, and then proceeded to the hall, where, after some little pause, he called for the buttery book, and struck out the names of all the Popish Fellows and Demies (Charnock not excepted) and then called over our names, which he commanded to be inserted in the next blank page, whom he pronounced to be the only, true, and lawful members of the society. One Mr. Jenifar and Mr. Higgons, formerly Demies, and made Fellows by the Commissioners, are continued only Demies; in which the Visitor did very prudently, though some of our sparks and hotspurs were troubled at it. This done, the Bishop made a Latin speech, every way becoming his function and character, which some hair-brained Fellows have forgot already: and so he adjourned the visitation till the next morning. There was an extraordinary great dinner prepared for him in the lodgings, where was the Vice Chancellor,

with all the noblemen resident in the University, with several Heads of Houses, the bells ringing all day, and at night great numbers of bonfires; the like to which I never saw here before at any time.

Yesterday morning little was done, but the reading the King's letter to the Visitor to allow fourteen days for the removal of such as came into our places; about seven of which Fellows and Demies continue either in the College or town, and to which we have ordered, by the Visitor's direction, two dishes of meat every day during their stay, in the way of a present. This morning we had again the Visitor, who caused an act or instrument of the whole procedure to be read by his secretary, who is a public notary, which is ordered to be engrossed, and then dissolved the visitation.

I say only in short, that never was Visitor received with greater joy or with greater honour. I am convinced already, by some men's intolerable insolence, that there will be a very ill use made of this surprising revolution. I write this in my chamber here in the College, intending, God willing, to lie in it this night, having procured a bed, &c.

Magdalen Coll. Oxon. 17 Octob. 1688.
Saturday night.

LETTER XXIII.

From the same to the same.

The Princess Anne visits Oxford.

SIR,

THE news we have received last week has been astonishing; but in the midst of all these great revolutions, we look upon it as very providential that the King is returned to Whitehall, which I hope will tend to the good and benefit both of King and people; for now there will be a regular and well-constituted parliament, and laws framed and enacted according to due and ancient form.

Yesterday the Princess Anne came hither, and was received by the University and Town with all imaginable joy, honour, and triumph. Sir John Lanier's regiment of horse, here quartered, went out to meet her. The Earl of Northampton came in at the head of a great party of horse, both of gentlemen and militia-men, of two or three counties: but immediately before the coach of her highness, the Bishop of London,* in a military habit, blue cloak, and pistols before him, his naked sword in his hand (his colours purple) and the motto embroidered in letters of gold, (NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI,) rode at the head of a troop of noblemen and gentlemen. The whole cavalcade consisted of

* Dr. Henry Compton.

about eleven or twelve hundred horse. At Christ Church she was received by the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Doctors in their scarlet, the Vice Chancellor complimenting her in an English speech.

Oxon, Dec. 16, 1688.

LETTER XXIV.

Mr. CREECH (under the signature of Nigellus, jun.) to Dr. HICKES, (Dean of Worcester.)

Nigelli Speculum Stultorum.

Mart. ult. [16]88.

DEAR AND HONOURED MR. DEAN,

* * * * * If you have a spare hour, you would greatly oblige me to see if you have at Oxford Nigelli Speculum Stultorum: the man was Chanter of Canterbury almost 500 years ago. My edition is at Paris, 1506. You will be pleased mightily at the sight of it; and I will give it you shortly with notes. You will hear of the man in Gesner's Epitome, Pits and Bale, and the Catalog. Test. Verit.; but I should be glad to be informed of another edition of it than mine is; it was printed between 1400 and 1500. I have not the last Oxford Catal. by me, to see whether it be there.* I wonder that nobody

* There are two editions of the "Speculum Stultorum" in the Bodleian Library. The oldest, without either name of printer, place, or date, is in black letter, 4to. The other was printed at Wolfenbuttle, 1662, 12mo. Nigel Wireker was a Benedictine Monk, and precentor of the Church of Canterbury.

took notice of the man before; for his verse is as clean, and his sense as easy and clear, and his satyr against the vicious churchmen of that time as biting, as any you shall see in Bapt. Mantuanus, or any poet that was not born in the true times of natural poetry. This man is to be music to the feast, to make the victuals digest well, and give you some sport; as Sir Thomas Bayns used to say of Esop—that when he had dulled himself in following Plato or Virgil, he was fain to call for Esop to be his fiddler and refresh him. Mr. Dean, you shall be most heartily welcome hither; Mr. Raworth bids me tell you he longs to see you, and so doth his family, and so doth mine. Send my service, I pray, Mr. Dean, to Mr. Hopkins, till I can do it to his consent, and give the same to Mr. Charlett, when his boots and spurs are off. So I rest,

Your most humble and most affectionate and obliged servant,

NIGELLUS, JUN.

He lived in the 13th century, and wrote very freely on the abuses of the Church, and the vices of ecclesiastics, under the names of Vetus Vigellus and Brunellus. Both Bale and Pits speak in the highest terms of his learning and piety. The latter describes him as—"Vir pietate et doctrina clarus, variæ lectionis, boni judicii, theologus insignis, philosophus non vulgaris, rhetor facundus, poeta elegantissimus."—To which he adds, "Atque ita virtutis et eruditionis intuitu non solum suo monasterio, sed etiam toti patriæ decus fuit et ornamentum." *De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus.*

LETTER XXV.

Mr. PARSONS to Dr. CHARLETT.

Mr. Creech.

G. 27 May, [16]90.

DEAR SIR,

I AM much indebted to you for the continuance of your civilities; and my obligations had much more increased, had you been so kind as to have accompanied our good friend Mr. Creech in his journey to Gloucester, who is exceeding welcome to me, and your reception should not have been less; where we might have enjoyed the happiness of an innocent and free conversation; where we might have philosophized upon all the unaccountable occurrences, and settled our own thoughts, as well as the nation, without any check or controul. But this blessing is in part denied us by your absence, and therefore I will keep Mr. Creech so much the longer, though he maketh excursions to see an old mistress or the like, whose covetousness was more than her love, or else she had never married a spark that hath more acres than grains of sense; and were the brute capable of being rhymed to death, Mr. Creech should do it genteely, and take the widow with her jointure; but 'tis so insensible a thing, that all the invectives and satires will make no more impression upon his thick

skull than a cannon bullet will against Shotover hill. When our friend returns, he shall come loaded with my thanks and services to you for all your favours

* * * * * * * * * * *

I am, with all sincerity,
Your affectionate friend and humble servant,
RICH. PARSONS.

LETTER XXVI.

Dr. HICKES to Dr. CHARLETT.

Congratulating him on his appointment to the Mastership of University College.

July 13, 1692.

SIR;

YESTERDAY I received a letter from Mr. Gibson, who wrote on purpose to me to acquaint me with the good news of the honourable election which the fellows of University college made of you into the Master's place. I believe you are the first, that in the memory of man hath been chosen by the fellows of another house to be their governor in our University, and I heartily wish you joy of it, and that it may be but the auspicious beginning of greater honours, and promotions to you; though for the sake of the University, which needs public and active spirits, I could almost wish you might live and

die there. I shall now come thither, when I come, with greater pleasure, and in the mean time think it long till I can see you in your lodgings, and there renew my congratulations to you. I thank you for the Legg. Wisigoth. &c. and will ever be

Your most faithful and humble servant,

G. H.

LETTER XXVII.

Extract of a Letter to Mr. JOSHUA BARNES.

On the Word "Clericus."

* * I ADMIRE you should take *Clerk* for a law term, which is nothing but *Clericus* (which, indeed, is the word you should have used in Latin) made English of *Clerus* [κλῆρος] an old ecclesiastical name used by the Fathers for the College of Ordered Men. St. Augustin paticularly tells his opinion of the reason for it: Clericos hinc appellatos puto qui sunt in Ecclesiastici Ministerii gradibus ordinati, quia Matthias sorte electus est, quem primum per apostolos legimus ordinatum. [In Ps. 67] Though I confess, I fancy another original of this use of the word, viz. when the notions of the Christian Clergy's sanctity and strict consecration to God began to run high, and be very much conformed to those

of the Jewish priesthood, and they looked upon themselves not only as professors and teachers of Christianity, but as God's particular lot and inheritance, then it is my conjecture, they took up this appellation out of the Septuagint, where they found the same Israelites, that in one place are called a kingdom of Priests, in another styled λαος σȣ και κληρος σȣ [Θεȣ]. But it is but a trifle, and whatever gave the first occasion for the use of the word, it is certainly ancient, and sprung from Ecclesiastics, not Lawyers.

That imputation, if you consider, does more properly belong to your *Generosus.* For this use of that word, for a *Gentleman,* cannot be classical, but seems to be Law-Latin, or something as barbarous. I have, indeed, met with such epithets as these for distinction of degrees, *Illustris, Spectabilis, Clarissimus, Perfectissimus, Egregius,* &c. but it was about Constantine's time, in the depth of the Roman monarchy, when Latin was extremely depraved, when too they were invented by modellers of the government, and a sort of lawyers; and for *generosus,* I have not even yet found it thus used. But I never examined these matters; I only tell you my present thoughts.

* * * *

W. Wn.

Chart. Lond. Nov. 15, 1692.

LETTER XXVIII.

Dr. PLOT to Dr. CHARLETT.

Dipping for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Rochester, Aug. 18, 1693.

GOOD MASTER,

According to my promise I here send you word that I have reached this place, having been as successful in my journey as I could expect; but the greatest rarity that I met with has been here, viz. a medicine for the bite of a mad dog, which was applied here to Dr. de Langley, Prebend of Canterbury, his wife, and fair daughter, who were all three dipt in salt water, a little below the bridge, without fig-leaves, last Friday morning, by two lewd* fellows of this town, the spectators, you may be sure being very numerous. That the Rev. Dr. was really mad I hope you will not doubt; but whether the medicine had its due effect, I guess

* We presume that *lewd* is here used in its original signification of *unlearned, ignorant,* in contradistinction to the *lered,* that is, the clergy, clerks, or such as were able to read and write.

> "Now is not that of God a ful fayre grace,
> That swiche a *lewed* manne's wit shal pace
> The wisdom of an hepe of *lered* men?"
>
> *Chaucer's Prolog. to the Canterbury Tales.*

I shall hear by that time I reach Canterbury, when you shall be sure to hear again from

Your most faithful friend,

Rob. Plot.

LETTER XXIX.

Extract of a Letter from Sir PETER PETT to ANTHONY WOOD, (the date illegible, but most probably in 1693.)

The Earl of Clarendon.—Curious Account of a Layman preaching.

I shall have occasion ere long in print to do justice to yourself and the *Athenæ Oxonienses** with great art, learning, and labour, most usefully composed; I am heartily sorry for the ill usage you have had from some. Your words in your letter of some designing unmercifully to make you a tool to please the capricious humour of one, are obscure to me, but the following ones about their designing to patch up

* First printed in two volumes folio, London, 1691-92; afterwards, with some omissions and many additions, by Bishop Tanner, folio, 1721. It was in this very valuable work that Mr. Wood gave offence to Henry, Earl of Clarendon, by some reflections on the character of Edward the late Earl, who had been Chancellor of the University. See a full account of the proceedings, &c. in the *Life of Anthony a Wood*, written by himself, *Oxford*, 1772, 8vo.

the reputation of a Lord who hath been dead almost these twenty years, I well enough understand. The account of the progress of the suit of the E. of Clarendon* against you in the Vice Chancellor's court hath long ago been sent me by a correspondent of mine in Oxon. I heard there during the pendency of the suit that that learned and loyal person Mr. Dodwell was likely to make your peace with the Earl upon terms easy to you. But it seems I was therein misinformed. I should be glad to hear from you (if it be so) that his Lordship shewed any good nature to you in the remittal of the costs you were condemned in, or that in any matter he took not the advantage of the Summum Jus against you after sentence.†

* Sir Peter Pett assisted Wood with his advice in this cause. Mr. Anstis, (garter king at arms) had several original letters to Sir Peter from Mr. W. on the subject, which he afterwards exchanged with Mr. Dale. *Life*, 3.

† This sentence was "That he [Wood] should be banished and deprived of all priviledges belonging to a Member of the University, until he should make a proper recantation. That the Book should be burnt, and that he should pay the costs of the suit, which amounted to thirty four pounds." This sentence was fully executed. The second volume of the *Athenæ* was burnt on the 31st of July, 1693, and with the money arising from the fees gained by Lord Clarendon, the two statues of Charles the First and Second, standing in the niches of the gate leading to the Physic Garden, were purchased. In a conversation held afterwards with the Earl on the subject, Anthony told him he "had gotten more

For I love to hear good of all mankind and particularly of my enemies. And I can assure you that that Lord hath given me ten thousand times more trouble than he hath to you, or than has been given me by all mankind throughout the whole time of my life, and that by his taking out a Patent in Ch. 2d's time for derelict lands, and which by my interest in K. James, I obtained his Order in Council to repeal. And according to the rule φερε και φερε, I have undergone troubles from him and he from me, and so I suppose he will yet from you. Perhaps the course of your life may much wear away before any second edition of your *Athenæ*, or any opportunity given you for enlargement therein. Nor is matter in so bulky and dear a volume so likely to arrive at the notice of many as in a book of small bulk and price. I knew very well that glorious Confessor of Loyalty Judge Jenkins,* and was intimately

money from him than he could get again in six years, for that he earned but *two pence* a day."

* The celebrated David Jenkins here alluded to, was born at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, and educated at Oxford and Gray's Inn. He was afterwards appointed one of the Judges for South Wales, where he distinguished himself by his learning and eminence in his profession, and by his steady adherence to the cause of Charles the First. During the civil wars he was taken prisoner at Hereford, and being impeached of treason before the House of Commons, was fined one thousand pounds for denying their authority, and

acquainted with him. And he gave me an admirable Manuscript of Common Law of his own composing, that he began at that time you mention he lived at Oxford, and finished after his return to Windsor Castle. It was a scandal to the age that he was not made a judge in Westminster Hall. After the Restoration, I asking him how it happened he was not, he told me he was represented at court as a superannuated man and unfit for such a place. But *reverâ*, I knew him then to be a very acute man, and of infinitely quicker parts than Judge Mallet, who was then made Lord Chief Justice of England. Old Clarendon had as much power then as ever Premier

refusing to kneel. He was then confined in Wallingford Castle, and an act passed for his trial. Wood says, that he now fully expected to be hanged, and resolved to suffer death "with a bible under one arm, and Magna Charta (of which he was a zealous defender) under the other." His life was, however, spared, as it is said at the instigation of Henry Marten, and at the restoration he had his estate in Glamorganshire restored to him, to which he retired and died there, December 6, 1667, aged 81 or more. It may be remarked that it was in the life of Judge Jenkins that Wood made use of the offensive expressions which afterwards caused him so much trouble. "After the restoration of K. Ch. II. (says he) 'twas expected by all that he should be made one of the Judges in Westminster Hall, and so he might have been, would he have given money to the then Lord Chancellor, but our author scorned such an act after all his sufferings." *Athenæ* ii. 328.

Minister had. It here occurs to my thoughts that it was a strange thing that Charles 2d after his restoration should marry the Infanta of Portugal, when it appears by the printed letters of Charles 1st broke up and published by the Parliament (wherein I can upon occasion direct you to the page*) that he writes to the Queen that Sabran the Portugal Envoy had propounded to him a match between that Infanta and his son Charles, but that he returned him an answer, that signified nothing or to that effect. This was when Charles 1st's fortune was at its dead low ebb. But from Charles 2d's marrying her at the spring tide of his fortune (and when she was grown so old) I may say, *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, as to England on various accounts.

I shall in the next place tell you that there was a notable book printed against Old Clarendon, A. 1674, called *An Epistle Apologetical of S. C.*

* It is numb. 15, page 15, of *The King's Cabinet opened, or certain Packets of secret Letters and Papers written with the King's own hand, and taken in his Cabinet at Nasby Field.* London, 1645, 4to.—" The Portugall agent hath made me two propositions, first concerning the release of his master's brother, for which I shall have £50000 if I can procure his liberty from the King of Spaine; the other is for a marriage betwixt my son Charles and his master's eldest daughter. For the first I have freely undertaken to do what I can, and for the other, I will *give such an answer as shall signifie nothing.*"

(i. e. Serenus Cressy) *to a person of honour touching his Vindication of Dr. Stillingfleet.* It is full of satire and wit. If you have it not, I believe Turner, the Popish Bookseller, near Turnstile, in Holbourne, can help you to it. It is an 8vo. of about 18d. price.*

I shall have occasion when the Parliament is up again to quote your *Athenæ Oxon.* with honour, in a vindication of the Lord Anglesey's Memoirs by me published, which one Sir John Thompson, a Parliament man, hath in a 6d. pamphlet reflected basely on, as well as on myself; and wherein he rails basely against King James, and is the first railer against him in print who hath set his name to his book. This Thompson was always a fiery whig and a non-conformist. And it here comes in my mind that he having a son a scholar in Oxon, and I think a Gentleman Commoner, and being there with his son about the time of K. James's being there, and his son being called on then according to the custom of the University to be matriculated, Thompson

* Wood possessed this very rare volume, which was given him on its publication by Ralph Sheldon, Esq. of Beoly, Worcestershire. It is now among his curious collection preserved in the Ashmole museum, numb. 722. This Mr. Sheldon was a very strenuous friend to Wood, and promised him a hundred pounds towards printing the *Athenæ*, which his heir honourably confirmed to him. *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle*, by Hearne, p. LVI.

made him scruple taking the usual oaths then, and I was informed had K. James's dispensation for not taking them; but whether the thing was *reverâ* so, or such dispensation was allowed of, I know not. If any of the Officers of the University can inform you of the true matter of fact therein I would be glad to know it, because it will be an aggravation of the circumstances of his misbehaviour. I am, with all hearty respect,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

P. Pett.*

From my lodging at a Drugster's,
over against the Goat Tavern,
by Ivy Bridge, in the Strand.

For his honord friend Mr.
Antony Wood, at his lodgings
neare Merton College,
in Oxford.

* Peter Pett, son of Peter Pett, Esq. master shipbuilder to King Charles the First, (a situation held also by his great grandfather in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth,) was born at Deptford, educated first at Greenwich under Mr. Young, afterwards at St. Paul's School, under Langley. On the 28th of June, 1645, he was admitted "pensionarius minor" of Sidney College, Cambridge, where having taken the degree of B.A. he removed to Oxford, and after remaining a short time at Pembroke College, became fellow of All Souls, 1648. Applying himself to the study of the Civil Law, he took a degree in that faculty, and finally settled at Gray's

I had sooner answered your letter, but that till lately I had not an amanuensis to ease my hand which had a gouty weakness in it.

If ever you come to spend any time in this town you may fish out facts enow of incontestable truth about old Clarendon in the Journals of the H. of Commons and of the Lords, where perhaps I may get you leave to search gratis.

Sir Robert Howard, Sir Edward Seymour, and Colonel Titus, who teased that Lord in Parliament, are still living, and in this town, and you may on occasion find them communicative men.

When I have my health, I am happy in conversing with the *Athenæ Oxon.* in the Tennisonian Library. Be pleased in your next to write out for me the exact title of the Earl of Anglesey's pamphlet against Dr. Hicks, as it is in the *Athenæ*, and there is a very diverting passage in the Oxford Antiquities, of which I entreat you to transcribe the quotation for me. It relates to a layman preaching in St. Mary's Oxon, in the days of Queen Elizabeth and saying somewhat of his

Inn. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society at its foundation, soon after was made Advocate General to Charles the Second, in Ireland, and chosen a Member of the House of Commons in that kingdom, where he was finally knighted by the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant.

See a list of his works in *Ath. Oxon.* ii., 1008, and some particulars of him in Knight's *Life of Colet*, 8vo. 1724, p. 408.

coming up the stony steps of the pulpit, and talking there of the sweet swallows of salvation, and such like trumpery.*

* The story of the layman's preaching, alluded to above, is in the second volume of *Wood's Annals*, Ann. Dom. 1563, 5-6 Eliz. After lamenting the dispersion of the scholars on account of the plague, and the low ebb to which learning was reduced in consequence of it, he proceeds thus:—"Preachers I am sure were so rare, that there were but two in the University that preached on the Lord's day (yet not constantly) to the Academians: those were Mr. Thomas Sampson, Dean of Christ Church, and Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, President of Magdalen College. Nay Sir Henry Saville hath often reported to certain intelligent persons, that have told me the same, that when he first came to the University about 1561, there was but one constant preacher in Oxon, and he only a Bachelor of All Soul's College. These I say preaching for the most part to the Academians, their puritanical Doctrine took such deep root among their auditors, that it never could be quite extirpated. When Mr. Sampson left the University, and Dr. Humphrey often absent upon occasions, and none left perhaps to execute the office of preaching rightly, Richard Taverner, of Woodeaton, near Oxford, Esq. did several times preach in Oxford, and when he was High Sheriff of this county (which was [a few] years after this) came into St. Mary's Church out of pure charity with a golden chain about his neck, and a sword as 'tis said by his side (but false without doubt, for he always preached in a damask gown) and gave the Academians, destitute of evangelical advice, a sermon beginning with these words:

"Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the stony

LETTER XXX.

Dr. HICKES to Dr. CHARLETT.

On the study of the Northern Languages.

November 24, 1694.

DEAR SIR,

YOURS of Oct. 26 came not to my hands till the 7th instant, for Mr. P. and I did not meet sooner, and then I happened to be very busy in preparing for a journey to the place where I am now. I should have been glad to have waited upon you in London, if you had

"stage* where I now stond, I have brought you some fyne "biskets baked in the oven of Charitie, carefully conserved "for the chickens of the Church, the sparrows of the spirit, "and the sweet swallowes of Salvation, &c."

"He was some time of Cardinal College in Oxford, afterwards M. of Arts, and at length Clerk of the Signet to K. Henry VIII. and K. Edward VI. from the last of whom he obtained Letters (tho' a mere layman) to preach the word of God in any Church of his Majesty's dominions. A good scholar he was of his time, but an enemy not only to the Catholic Religion, but to the ceremonies of the Church of England now in their infancy."

* "St. Mary's Pulpit was then of fine carved Ashler stone, joining to the upper pillar of the south side of the body of the Church; which Pulpit was taken away when Dr. John Owen was Vicechanc. about 1654, and a framed Pulpit of Wood was set on the pedestal that upheld the frame of Stone." *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. c. 183.

come thither, for after I received your letter I stopped one of my vagaries into the country in hopes to wait upon you there. I am glad you are going to found Armenian and Sclavonian letters, you have an oracle for the former language among you, I mean Dr. Hyde, but is there any that studies or designs to study the latter (which I would certainly do, were I but 20 years younger) if there be, I must make bold to trouble him with some queries. Could you get a young ingenious Welshman to study that, and the old Northern languages, you would do the world some service by raising up such a man. For, as I take it, there are four old original languages, the Greek, the Sclavonic, the Gothic, and the Celtic or ancient British, and he that understands them all, as an ingenious Welshman who hath learned Greek may easily do, will be able to illustrate the harmony of languages ancient and modern, Latin also comprehended, because it is little else but Greek. He will also thereby be enabled to illustrate many things in antiquity, which yet lie in darkness, and the discoveries he will find himself able to make in these things will be so delightful to him, that he will scarce be sensible of his pains I designed, had I not been driven from my station,* to have

* Dr. Hickes was deprived February, 1690, for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. The Deanery of Worcester was shortly after given to Mr. William Talbot, upon which

trained up one to these studies, and made him my amanuensis; but now having neither good health, nor good sight, nor amanuensis to help me, nor quiet enough to do that little I could otherwise do without one, I am become in a manner useless, and good for nothing, and am very far from deserving the compliments you give me with respect to those languages. I once saw in Mr. Wharton's hands a fair Sclavonic Testament, a MS. It was about seven years ago, and then he had some design of learning the language, but I believe hath since laid it aside. If any body would do as much for it as I have done for the Gothic, and Saxon, and since for the old Francic, I would learn it as old as I am, but I can make no more grammars now.

The harmony of languages, and the light they give to antiquity is very pleasant, but yet a man after all will meet with disappointments in these, as well as other studies; as for example, I

Hickes drew up with his own hand a claim of right to it, directed to all the members of the Church, and this he affixed over the great entrance to the choir. Expecting that the government would resent this action, he retired to London, and other places, but Lord Chancellor Somers, highly to his own credit, procured an act of council for the entering a Noli Prosequi to all proceedings against him. This was done out of regard to his virtues and learning, and particularly to encourage him not to drop his great work. See the preface to his *Thesaurus Ling. Vet.*

thought after having learned the old Northern languages, I should have understood in part the Lapland language, as well as the Swedish, but there is not any likeness or communication between them, as Scheffer told me before, but I could not believe it before I tried, and whether that have any affinity with the Sclavonian, I cannot say, I believe not, and therefore it may well pass for the language of Witches: I suppose the Veneti or Finlanders speak somewhat like them. I was also pleased with the affinity our own language had with the ancient Northern languages, in all but French and Latin words, and yet there are four common words in it, neither originally French nor Latin, which are not to be derived from them, viz. *lad, lass, boy, girl,* the last of which Mr. Junius, much below his great understanding, will needs like a pedant, more than a wise Etymologist, derive from *garrula,** so un-

* "Girle, *Gerle,* Puella, virguncula. Quidam putant corruptum ex Garrula. M. Casaubonus vult factum ex κόρη, Pupa, juvencula. Cymræis interim herlodd vel werlottyn est Puer, puellus. herlodes, Puella. unde Angl. *gerle* ✝ *girle* videri potest desumptum. Mere quoque cum C. B. herlodes convenit Angl. *harlot,* Scortillum. [Hickesius *girle,* Puella, derivatum putat ab Isl. *farlinna,* femina. *Girle* autem veteribus nostris auctoribus Virum, masculum, adolescentem significans, ut idem notavit, manifestè venit ab A. S. ceopl, vir, mas.] Junii *Etymologicum,* Edit. Lye, folio, Oxon. 1743. sub verb. *Girle.*

willing sometimes are the greatest men to be baffled in their profession, and he certainly was a very great man, and a very modest man. I suppose you have seen the new edition of his book *de Picturâ Veterum** in fol. by the learned Grævius of Utrecht. The American writers assure us, that there are new independent languages almost behind every mountain in America, and therefore it is not so strange, that there is one or two in Europe, which have no relation to any of the rest. But these disappointments in languages ought not to dishearten a linguist, since every profession hath insoluble difficulties. I could never yet meet an anatomist, that could give me the reason, that when I rub my forehead, I should sneeze, and in our profession how many texts of scripture, not relating to mysteries, are not yet clearly understood, so that knowledge in the most learned men is imperfect; so imperfect that, as my Lord Bacon observes, all the learning, which hath been in all men from the beginning of the world, would but make one good scholar, if it could be all in one man, and perhaps one

* This excellent edition of Junius's learned work came out just at the time this Letter was written. It was printed by Leers, at Rotterdam, and contains a life of the author, with several additions by the editor. A fine copy, bequeathed by Mr. Godwin, is now in the Bodleian Library, C. 3. 11. Art.

may say, not one complete good scholar, if we except the wisdom and learning of our Lord, who was God as well as Man.

But I shall tire out your patience in impertinencies and excursions, and therefore subscribe with all respect, and in all sincerity,

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. Hickes.

LETTER XXXI.

Dr. PLOT to Dr. CHARLETT.

On Rural Occupations.

Sutton-Barnes, Aug. 20, 1695.

DEAR FRIEND,

Since my last to you, I have been detained here by a fit of the stone, cholic, or both, which weakened me much, otherwise I had seen London, and answered your's of the 4th instant much sooner: wherein I wonder to find you concerned at my devoting some part of my life to rural employs, since they are both innocent and pleasant; but more that you should call this an abdication of Letters, whereas the study of Geoponics, has always been of esteem in the world, and the writings of Virgil, Constantine, Theophrastus, Varro, Columella, and Palladius, as classical learning as any we have amongst us,

which if improved by practice (as your poor friend hopes to do, at least in some measure) it still enhances their value. Yet I would not have you think I have done this wholly out of choice neither, but for want of sufficient encouragement for other undertakings, and I am sure you must yield that it is better to do what I am about, than to do nothing at all. I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing stroke to your fine chapel; that your press is so near its perfection; that my countryman Dr. Wallis still contributes so much to the advancement of learning, and of the honour of the University; and that my Friend Dr. Charlett has a hand in all this.

Dear Sir, I am,
Your most faithful friend
and humble Serv.
Rob. Plot.*

* Robert Plot was born of a respectable family settled so early as in the reign of Edward IV. at Stockbury, in Kent. His father Robert Plot, Esq. purchased the manor of Sutton Barnes, whither he removed, and where our author was born in the year 1641. He was educated at the free school of Wye, and afterwards entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and then removed to University College, where his friend Dr. Arthur Charlett was elected Master. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1682 constituted one of their Secretaries. Although an able scholar and an excellent antiquary, his chief study was in natural history. Of his abilities in this pursuit he has left us two

LETTER XXXII.

Dr. WALLIS to Dr. SMITH.

Expositio Bissexti. Numerals.

Oxford, Sept. 8, 1696.

SIR,

THE journey of our good friend

valuable specimens in his account of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, and it was his intention to have published a complete Natural History of England and Wales, had his time and health permitted so laborious an undertaking. His friend Dr. Charlett also much wished him to undertake an edition of Pliny's *Natural History,* and a select volume of MSS. from the Museum, works which he says would have been " agreeable enough to him, but," he continues, " where can they possibly be well done but at Oxford, which I have now left, and cannot returne without a family, which here is no charge to me, but would be a great one there. What may be done in the spring towards a Nat. Hist. of Middx. and Kent, I cannot yet fully resolve you, but believe that if Mr. Harrington can make good what he seems not to doubt, those will be the provinces I shall endeavour to adorne." (Original Letter to Dr. Charlett, *MSS. Ballard,* xiv. 25. in the Bodleian.)

In the year 1693, he was appointed first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, by the founder, and soon after was nominated Professor of Chemistry to the University, which place he filled with great honour, till 1690. He was also Secretary to the Earl Marshal, Historiographer Royal, and Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, as well as Register of the Court of Honour.

He died of the stone, April 30, 1696, at his house in Borden, and was buried in the church of that village, leaving

Dr. Bernard,* to London, gives me the opportunity of writing by him. The news of his neice's

two sons, Robert and Ralph Sherwood. For a list of his works see the *Biographia*, 3368. Hasted's *History of Kent*, ii. 565, and Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* ii. 1121.

* For a full account of this learned astronomer, linguist, and critic, Edward Bernard, see the *Biographia Britannica*, edit. Kippis, ii. 263. The voyage to Holland here alluded to was the third this excellent man had undertaken for the service of literature, and was effected at a time when he was "almost worn out with infirmities," and afflicted with that painful disorder the stone. His object was to be present at the sale of James Golius's Manuscripts, many of which he purchased for his friend Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, who afterwards gave them to the University of Oxford, with many others of great value. Dr. Bernard just lived to complete his arduous voyage, dying soon after his return to Oxford, Jan. 12, 1696-7, before he was quite fifty-nine years of age. He was buried with great respect in the chapel of St. John's College, of which society he had been a fellow, and the following inscription was, at his own desire, placed on a neat monument of white marble, with a heart carved in the centre:

HABEMUS COR BERNARDI:
E.B. S.T.P. Ob. Jan. 12. 1696.

From this circumstance it is very probable that the celebrated Dr. Richard Rawlinson conceived a singular design of actually bequeathing his heart to the same College, which is enclosed in a very handsome urn of black marble, close to Dr. Bernard's monument, with this inscription:

Ubi Thesaurus ibi cor.
Ric. Rawlinson, LL.D. R. et Ant. SS.
Olim hujus Collegii superioris ordinis Commensalis.
Obiit vi. Apr. MDCCLV. Ætat. LXV.

marriage, and his journey to London, and intended voyage for Holland, I presume you will hear from him. And since he will go (which I should not encourage) I wish him a happy success in it, and a safe return. The business of this letter (besides that of my respects to you) is to desire the favour of you, (when you go to Sir John Cotton's Library) to consult that piece of Cyprian called Expositio Bissexti (which I published) sub Caligula C. 22, whether you can therein find any one of our present numeral figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. called *Ciphræ Barbaricæ,* in contradistinction to the *numeri Romani,* I. II. III. &c. In the copy that I had, to print by, they did occur (as I remember) twice or thrice; but I suspect they are not so in your copy. If they be (unless inserted by a later hand) either your copy is not so ancient as Archbishop Usher took it to be, or else the use of those figures is older than we are aware. Likewise, whether the notes of Parenthesis () be used: and

Whatever were Dr. Rawlinson's eccentricities, his liberality to the University of Oxford generally, and to St. John's College particularly, demands the strongest gratitude from every partaker of his munificent benefactions. Nor are the friends of literature under small obligations to him for his indefatigable attention to the collection of old MSS. many of which he preserved from destruction by constantly purchasing all that were offered for sale. He finally bequeathed the whole of his noble collection to the place of his education.

what care is taken of the interstinctive points, , ; : . and in what kind of hand it is written. I know you are curious in these things, which makes me give you this trouble, from, Sir,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

LETTER XXXIII.

Dr. SMITH's Answer.

* * * * * I HAVE, according to your desire, consulted the MS. in the Cottonian Library, *Caligula* A. xv. in which is contained the *Expositio Bissexti,* (unjustly attributed to St. Cyprian) for the publication of which, as for many other pieces of profound, exquisite, and useful learning, the world is beholden to you. It is a venerable book for its antiquity, which the character fully shews, being exactly of the same make with others in the same library, written, as may be made out by good and just proofs, about a thousand years ago. You may be sure therefore, that there are none of the present numeral figures to be found in it, as the transcriber of your copy has, it seems, perversely mistaken. There are in it, indeed, several abbreviations, such as I found in Beza's Greek and Latin Gospels and Acts, now at Cambridge, as xpm, *Christum;*

Ihm, *Jesum;* dnm, *dominum;* scm, *sanctum;* Kl, *Kalend;* and the like: and *ae* is always written apart for the diphthong. There are other abbreviations, which may perchance be of the same antiquity tho' at present I have not leisure to examine it, by looking into old MSS. as & for *et;* ıx for *rum;* bȝ for *bus;* and the like. There are no other interstinctive points, but full points (.) and commas (,) some of which latter I am apt to imagine have been made by a late hand: nor is there any kind of Parenthesis as I could observe in my deliberate turning over the several leaves. If you design to give us another edition of this curious and ancient *computus de Pascha,* as the Rheims copy entitles it, in the third volume of your Mathematical Works, I will carefully compare it for you; for I am not always satisfied with what Dr. Gale pretends to do himself, when things are done by his *Amanuenses,* upon whom he has relied too much, and of which he has the sole honour.

Lond. 12 Sept. [16]96.

LETTER XXXIV.

Mr. WANLEY to Dr. SMITH.

Saxon Charters.

Univ. Coll. June 20, 1697.

REVEREND SIR,

* * * * * * *

I AM very sorry I should mention the borrowing that book of the Saxon Charters to you, seeing it cannot be lent out, and humbly crave your pardon for my rashness; and tho' there are many other books in that noble library which would be useful to me in my present design, (which is more relating to the nature of Letters, than to the Diplomata or Charters themselves,) yet I shall not for the future, make use [of] any of my friends to get them hither, but content myself till I can go to London. To unfold my meaning a little further, my intent is to trace the Greek and Latin letters from the oldest monuments of antiquity now extant, as the marbles and medals, to the MSS. and so down to the present age. When any other language derives its character from these as the Coptic or Russian from the Greek; the Francic, Irish, Saxon, &c. from the Latin; I shall consider them in their several times, but the Saxon I would especially bring down from the oldest Charters to the present English hands. The Charters I believe may

be older than the books, and may determine the age of all the Saxon MSS. with the assistance of some other remarks, but one cannot rely upon them, till we know for certain which be genuine and which not; and to find this a man had need of the help of altogether, this made me so bold as to desire the book. I am not in haste with my design, which I know will cost many years time, and the trouble of a personal view of every book in capital letters in Europe, &c. yet after all, if nobody shall in that time have prevented me, I may have a second vol. *de re Anglorum diplomatica,** which I pray God grant you health and opportunity to give the world, since undoubtedly you are the most capable of any man now living to do.

As to our public Library we have not many curious dates, those we have are mostly within 500 years, one or two we have in Greek and Latin of 700 and 800 years apiece, but Sir J. Cotton has great store of noble ones, much older, as appears by your excellent Catalogue, which often sets my mouth watering, tho' I know not when I shall be so happy as to see the books, having no prospect of a journey upwards. However, Sir, I give you again my humble and sin-

* Wanley intended to publish a Treatise on the Various Characters of MSS. which, it is to be lamented, he never lived to complete.

cere thanks for all your favours to me, and shall whenever it is in my power endeavour to shew you that I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient Servt.

HUMFREY WANLEY.*

* Humphrey Wanley, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, author of the *Wonders of the Little World,* and some other books, was born at Coventry, March 21, 1671. He was first placed as an apprentice to a limner in Coventry, and afterwards to some other trade; but his natural inclination leading him to study ancient manuscripts, and mark their peculiarities, he soon became eminent in the place of his nativity for his uncommon readiness at distinguishing their age and value. This coming to the knowledge of Dr. William Lloyd, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, he sent for young Wanley, and, upon examination, finding him well versed in matters of antiquity, and an excellent writer, he prevailed on his father to take him from his trade, and then sent him to his friend Dr. John Mill, Principal of Edmund Hall, who entered him as a batler of that society. Hearne relates, that during his stay in this Hall, he went to but one lecture, which was in Logic, "which he swore he could not comprehend, saying, *By God, Mr. Milles,* (for he was then Vice Principal under Dr. Mill,) *I do not, nor cannot understand it.*" MSS. DIARIES, 1726, p. 120.

Dr. Charlett, Master of University, understanding young Wanley's knowledge in antiquarian affairs, induced him to remove to his own college, which he soon did, residing at the Master's lodgings, who, says Hearne, "employed him in writing trivial things, so that he got no true learning." By

LETTER XXXV.

From the same to the same.

Saxon Manuscripts.

Univ. Coll. July 5, 1697.

REVEREND AND HONORED SIR,

THE great kindness you are pleased to shew me in a correspondence so highly beneficial and useful to me, affects me so sensibly,

Dr. Charlett's means he was made an assistant keeper of the Bodleian Library, where he assisted in drawing up the Indexes to the Catalogue of MSS. the Latin preface to which he also wrote. Upon leaving Oxford he removed to London, where he became Secretary to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and at Dr. Hickes's request, travelled over the kingdom, in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. a Catalogue of which he drew up in English, which was afterwards translated into Latin by the care of Mr. Thwaites, and printed in the *Thesaurus Ling. Vet. Septen.* Oxon. 1705, folio.

At length he was appointed Librarian to Secretary Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, a situation for which he was peculiarly adapted, and which he filled with great satisfaction to his employer. Here he remained till his death, which happened July 6, 1726, and was occasioned by a dropsy. He was twice married, first to a widow, with several children; the second time, only a fortnight before his decease, to a very young woman, to whom he left his property, which was considerable.

Besides the Catalogue of Saxon MSS., he published a translation of Ostervald's *Grounds and Principles of the Christian*

that I cannot but return you ten thousand thanks, and earnestly beg of God Almighty to grant you health and will to continue it. I know well that your ordinary occasions must needs find you employment, and when I consider the trouble you give yourself upon the account of so many learned men both in England and beyond the seas, which alone were sufficient to take up your whole time; I cannot but be filled (as it were) with the warmest and most cordial sense of gratitude, for those many and great favours I have all along received from you, tho' without the

Religion, explain'd in a catechetical Discourse, for the Instruction of Young People. It was revised by Dr. George Stanhope, and printed 8vo. London, 1704. He left great collections for a Catalogue of Lord Oxford's MSS. which, if finished, would have been very interesting, as he gave large specimens of the various works, interspersed with literary anecdotes, and criticism.

Hearne, from whose MS. papers this account is taken, thought him an unsteady capricious man, of good natural abilities, but those unimproved by a proper course of reading. He mentions him too as imprudent and dissipated, and in one place goes so far as to call him "a very great rogue." It is not improbable, however, that the Oxford Antiquary was displeased with him for some incivilities in his official capacity, and an instance of his haughty and unfriendly behaviour to those who consulted the Harleian treasures is preserved in the *Library Journal,* where his rudeness to Browne Willis is very apparent even from his own words. See Nichols's *Life of Bowyer,* page 639.

least pretence of right, since it could never be in my power to do you any service. But as I have told you already, did I but know wherein I might be serviceable to you, I should not be backward.

I am sorry to hear that so many of the Saxon Charters in the Cottonian Library are spurious, but still it is a comfort that a good number are remaining there and elsewhere of undoubted authority. As to the Lombardic Character, we have not a book that I know of, written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in *Mabillon de re Diplomatica,* nor did I ever see any in any other place. In Sir J. Cotton's (I perceive by your Catalogue) there be several, and should be very happy in a sight of them, but when that will be, I cannot tell. Several of our MSS. are said by Dr. Langbain to be written in Lombardic Letters; but they are in the common text or square hand about 400 years old, vastly different from *Mabillon,* as I suppose yours are also.

I suppose your books as the Gospels of St. Matt. and St. Mark, the 2d Council of G. P. &c. to be in capital letters by your account of them, and by them I could see what the difference is between this sort of Character and others, besides what I could learn from so noble a date as that of the said Synodical book. Neither are these with the other books you mention, all whereby I might be furthered in my design by

the use of the Cottonian Library. For to deal freely with you, Sir, tho' perhaps, I may tell you nothing but what you know already, the Cottonian Library has more choice and valuable monuments of antiquity, and greater store of them than the Bodleian. I mean, Latin, Saxon, and English, so that when I had copied specimens from our chiefest books, I thought I could not do better than make my application to you, for the favour of a date or two from yours. The only Saxon date we have is the Saxon Chronicle, tho' we have 3 or 4 Saxon books besides, whose ages we may give a good guess at. We have no English date above 300 years old, and but a few Latin ones. We have ancient Latin MSS. indeed, but they give not the year when they were written, sometimes they tell whom they were written by, but then I cannot find who *Ulricus Rægenbaldus*, &c. should be: so that the oldest Latin date we have is in the year 818 and presently after we have some others, them we want for the 10th and 11th Centuries, but from those we can make a pretty good shift. But it is far otherwise with you, who have numbers of them of the best sort.

If the Foundation Charter of Croyland should be the original, I should be very glad to put it into my book, and would thankfully and safely return it. But if the Gentleman will not be willing to part with it out of his own custody, I

shall not expect it. I forgot to mention that the date of our Greek MSS. begin at the 9th Century and hold on to this present. It is impossible for one Library to monopolize all things, so that if I finish what I intend, I must travel over Europe, which will be a very pleasing journey to,

Honored Sir,

Your most humble and obliged Servant,

HUMFREY WANLEY.

LETTER XXXVI.

Mr. W. SHERWIN to Dr. TURNER, President of C. C. C.

All Souls' College.—Magdalen.—St. John's.

REVEREND SIR,

I THOUGHT it would not be unacceptable to you, to have an account of what has happened here since you left this place; we are told that the business of All Souls has had two hearings before my Lord of Canterbury, where Mr. Proast persists in denying the Warden having any right to that place: there is nothing yet determined. On Wednesday night Magd. Coll. Chapel was robbed of a great part of their communion plate, by some that must needs know the College well, 'tis supposed they lodged themselves in the chapel at nine o'clock prayers, and came out at the great doors which are only bolted on the inside. They did not meddle with the

great plate that stood on the Altar table, but took what was in a chest in the vestry to the value of about thirty pounds. There is no discovery yet made. The same night some maliciously destroyed all the young plantation in St. John's grove, notice of which being given to Mr. President* yesterday morning, he called the fellows together to consider of ways to find out the offenders, when he raised himself in some heat in passionately talking, and suddenly fell back in his chair stone dead. One of the fellows had a lancet, and endeavoured but could not make him bleed. Messengers were immediately sent to Dr. Delaune and Mr. Lowth. Mr. Torriano is upon the place, and 'tis thought, if the two former do not accommodate the matter between themselves, the latter will bid fair for the place, he having a great interest among the junior fellows. Mr. Hudson is gone to London to appear for the lecture. Mr. Creech, it is thought, will do so too, I do not hear any other yet. You may expect further trouble if any thing happens worth your notice, from, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILL. SHERWIN.

March 4th, [1697-8.]

These to the Rev. Dr. Thomas
Turner, at Ely, present.

* Dr. William Levinz. He was succeeded by Dr. William Delaune.

LETTER XXXVII.

Mr. HUMFREY WANLEY to Dr. CHARLETT.

Account of several MSS. in the King's Library.

London, May 30, 1698.

HONORED SIR,

I HAVE at length got the Dr.* in a perfect good humour, and this day began to take a specimen of the Alexandrian MS. the Dr. made me dine with him and treated me with great kindness; after dinner, I again moved to see the Library, having been put by 3 or 4 times before; which he now readily granted. The books lie in unexpressible disorder and confusion, and have done so, as I have been told, ever since K. Charles his time. I guess by the view of them that there are very many more Manuscripts than are expressed in Dr. Maurice's catalogue. The Greek Manuscripts are but few, and those mostly upon paper. there are about 3 upon parchment, whereof I saw 2, they are both of them pieces of the Septuagint, one of them seems about 600 years old, of which I had but a glance: the other (but more valuable book) is about 400 years old, in this the book of Esther is distinguished with the Asterisks and Obelisks

* Dr. Bentley.

of St. Origen. I remember the Dr. told me at Oxford, that this book was 800 years old; to-day he said it was at least 600 years old: to which I seemed to acquiesce, tho' I remember that we have a book or two in the same hand in the Bodleian Library which appear by the date thereof to have been written about 400 years ago; and indeed considering the nature of the Character, with the older and more recent MSS. it must needs be about that time. I employed about 5 hours in turning over a vast heap of Manuscripts, wherein were many very good books, amongst some indifferent ones. There are some scarce copies of some Latin Fathers, and many good English Historians, among which, I took notice of Matthew Paris's history, said to be written with his own hand; in it are painted the Pictures of the Kings of England whose acts he treats of, viz. from Will. the Conq. to K. Henry the 3d. but no mention of King John's being poisoned by a monk, as I have seen represented in a picture and expressed in plain words in a MS. as old as K. Edward I. in the Cotton Library; this book of Matthew Paris is likewise considerable for the Coats of Arms of most of the great persons mentioned in his History, drawn upon the margent of the book, with his own picture prostrate at the feet of a Madonna. This picture is printed in Dr.

Watts's edition, but set upright: Dr. Watts's cut resembles the original more than, I believe, that did the man.

I found likewise 3 noble Latin copies of the Evangelists, one of them has had its cover which was of plate (I presume either massy gold or silver) impiously stole and torn from it. It seems to have been King Æthelstan's book, for here is a sort of a Pardon of his (in Saxon) to another man entred therein, and so worded as if it was the King's book, but the text itself is much older.

The second copie formerly belonged to St. Austin's at Canterbury, and is near a thousand years old, written in the English hand: 'tis ill used, but notwithstanding there remain many letters which I must needs copie.

The 3d is about 900 years old, in the same English hand, but somewhat newer: in this, besides some variety of letters, are many considerable readings, which make this book as choice as either of the two former, tho' it be not so gloriously written: I ought to have a specimen of this too.

My paper, Sir, will not permit me to enlarge any farther on the books I saw, which I humbly beg you, Sir, to dispense a little withall, tho' I do stay here beyond my time. I conceive it, Sir, a part of a Library-keeper's business to know what books are extant in other Libraries besides

his own; and as this qualifies him the better for his place, so by that means ne may prove the more serviceable, knowing what copies of such an author are in his own Library, and where they may be found elsewhere. I have e'en finished at Sir John Cotton's for this time; and will dispatch at St. James's and the Exchequer as fast as possible; and having shewed my book to half a dozen of my superior's will take my leave, and return forwith, and, Sir, I will (God willing) take care that my time I spend here shall not be missed by the 8th of November. I am,

Honored Sir,

Your most faithful and humble servant,

HUMFREY WANLEY.

For the Reverend Dr. Charlett,
Master of University College
in Oxford, humbly present.

LETTER XXXVIII.

From Mr. HUMFREY WANLEY.

Account of an Impostor who personated the Duke of Monmouth.

Aug. 25, 1698.

WE have an account from the Assizes of Horsham in Sussex that on Munday se'nnight last a fellow was indicted and tried

there, for personating and pretending himself to be the late Duke of Monmouth, and by that means drawing considerable sums of money out of the zealots of that country. It appeared that he lodged at the house of one Widow Wickard (tho' with seeming privacy) where his true friends visited him and were admitted to kiss his hand upon their knees, he said he was the true legitimate son of K. Charles the 2d. and that his Unkle K. James had that honor for him as to execute a common criminal in his stead to satisfy the Priests and to send him out of the way. And that the Prince of Orange was a very honest Gent. and his deputy, and would surrender the crown to him when things were ripe, &c. Happy was he that could by any interest be introduced to his Highness to have the honor of his hand. It happened that one of his trusty friends one morning coming to pay him a visit with a stranger with him, found him in bed, at the sight of the stranger he seemed much surprized and offended, and turning himself quick to the wall, sighing, said, Oh! my friends will undo me, at which the Gent. assured his Highness that the person he had brought with him was life and fortune in his interest, upon which he returned about and gave him his hand to kiss. Presently after came into his lodgings a wench with a basket of chickens as a present from her mistress, and another with

a letter to him, at the reading of which he seemed a little discontented, upon which they desired to know if his Highness had received any bad news. He answered No, 'twas indifferent, 'twas from Lord Russel to acquaint him that he was come with his fleet to Torbay and wanted some further directions, and that which troubled him was, that he wanted a horse and money to carry him thither, at which they bid him not trouble his Highness, for that he should be supplied immediately with both, which accordingly he was, and was away a fortnight, till he had spent both money and horse, and then returned: 'tis said he has received above 500*l.* thus, and lain with at least 50 of their wives. Upon his trial he declared himself to be the son of him that keeps the Swan Inn in Leicester, adding that he could not help it if the people would call him the Duke of Monmouth, he never bid them do so, but told 2 Justices of the Peace before, who had sent for him, his true name and made so cunning a defence, and none of his zealots coming in against him (being prosecuted only by Major Brewer) that he was cleared of the indictment, only the Lord Chief Justice afterwards bound him to good behaviour, for which he soon found bail, amongst his party, who maintained him like a prince in prison, and 3 or 4 of the chief of them attended him to the Bar at his Trial and believe him still to be the true

D. of Monmouth. The Goaler got the first day he was committed 40s. of people that came to see this impostor at 2d. a piece.

LETTER XXXIX.

Mr. WANLEY to Dr. CHARLETT.

Curious Alteration in an English Bible.

Cambridge, Sept. 17, 1699.

You may remember, Sir, the talk you was pleased to have with me, about Mr. Hartley's late Catalogue of books, wherein he puts down an English Bible of 1520 and that in Romans I. i. there are these words *Paul a knave of Jesus Christ*. When I was at London, I saw the very book he meant (which was formerly the Duke of Lauderdale's) and any body may easily see, that it was first printed *Paul an apostle;* but now we read there Paul *an kneave* of Jesus Christ, these letters *apostl* being scratched out, and *kneav* being pasted in the book in the place of them. Besides, the English never wrote *kneave* for knave, and supposing that they had, they would not have said *an kneave,* as they did properly say *an apostle.* The book itself was printed since 1520, but some of the numeral letters are scratched out, to make it seem the older; as supposing it was MDXXXVII. by rasing

the four last letters out, it becomes MDXX. but I have taken such notice of the book, that I shall easily find one of the same impression in the Bodleian Library. I persuade myself, Sir, that that place in Fuller's Church History of Brittain, where he (untruly) saies that such words may be seen in 2 MSS. in the Bodleian Library, was the occasion of corrupting this printed book. The place in *Fuller*, may be found by searching the references to *Wicliff* and his books from the *Index*.*

I thought I should have left Cambridge in a fortnight's time, but tho' I employ myself here 12 hours every day amongst their MSS. I have not done half my business: and at my return, I hope to give you, Sir, a very satisfactory account of my spending my time, this journey.

* This volume was afterwards purchased by Lord Oxford, and stands No. 154, in the first volume of the *Harleian Catalogue*, 8vo. 1743, page 9, where it is thus described: "The Bible, with marginal notes, black letter, with cuts, 1520. This is the Bible, in which, by an artful counterfeit, described by Mr. Wanley, St. Paul is called the *knave*, &c. the rasure of the true word *Servant*, and the insertion of the false reading, though discoverable by an exact observer, are so well executed, that the Bible was sold to the Duke of Lauderdale for seventeen guineas, by one THORNTON, who, indeed first effaced Matthew's preface, all the dates, except one, of which he erased XVII. and added a note that this Bible, which was the edition of 1537, was printed in 1520, a date earlier than that of any English Bible. It does not appear that this reading was ever really printed."

Here was a great preparation for observing the Eclipse, a room darkened, telescopes fixed, and every thing put in order on purpose; and happy that man that could be admitted; but after some hours waiting for black Wednesday, *parturiunt montes,* the gentlemen having dined with Duke Humfrey, came out very gravely into the warm sun, cursing their tables, &c. and were as well laughed at as the Sons of Art in London, who hired the Monument for the same purpose.

LETTER XL.

Dr. WALLIS to Dr. POINTER, Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

On the Limits of the University.

Feb. 17, 1699-700.

SIR,

I HAVE made search (as you desired) for papers relating to the admeasurement of the five miles from Oxford, whose inhabitants are (by Act of Parliament) obliged to contribute to the repairing of the high ways within a mile of Oxford, but can find none such. And I do believe, I have none such, nor ever had, in my custody. I do not remember that I ever saw such; but heard by word of mouth, from Dr.

Langbain, what I know concerning it, which was (to my best remembrance) to this purpose:

Some disputes arising about this admeasurement (whether in the time of King Charles I. or sooner, I do not well remember; but think it was upon the first settlement of this Act;) the Privy Council (or some by their order) settled that business in this manner: that the admeasurement should begin from the wall or gates of the city of Oxford, (the word Franchises being a dubious word;) that, from thence, they should measure five miles on every side, the nearest way (over hedge and ditch) without being obliged to keep the high way. That such admeasurement was then made; and at the end of five miles so found, posts or marks were set up as the boundaries that way: and, in particular, such boundary was set up somewhere in the town of Abington; part of that town being found within the five miles, but not all of it. (And like boundaries, I presume, were set up toward other parts.) And according thereunto, the practice hath been ever since. And such practice, so long continued without interruption, may be reputed (I think) a sufficient settlement as to that point; whether or no all these boundries are yet standing, I cannot tell.

This Act of Parliament was first made in the time of Elizabeth and was then but a temporary

act (to continue for seven years, to the end of the first session of the next Parliament) but, by divers continuations, was continued to the time of K. Charles I. And then, (about his 16th or 17th year) this Act, with divers other temporary Acts, was made perpetual (till revoked by Act of Parliament) by a general proviso, annexed to the end of another Act then made; and so continues till this day.

I have copies of some assessments relating to this business, about the year 1622, and so onward till about 1627; but none since. Such papers being kept I presume, (if kept at all) by the Town Clerk of the City, or whom else the Vice Chancellor and Mayor do appoint from time to time. They came not to my hands.

This is the best account I can give you in this affair, from, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

LETTER XLI.

Dr. LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, to Mr. HUMFREY WANLEY.

A Letter of Objurgation.

[16]99, Dec. 19.

MR. WANLEY,

UPON receiving your letter about the Librarian's place at St. James, I took the

first opportunity to speak to Dr. Bentley, that you might be his deputy there; for I knew he would continue to be the King's library-keeper. He told me that for a deputy he should take one of Trin. Coll. in Cambridge, upon the commendation of Mr. Laughton that keeps the University Library. So there is no hope of that place.

But upon this occasion having spoken with others concerning you, I was sorry to hear what opinion they had of you, and should be much more sorry if I believed it were true. I hope it is not true, but whether it be true or not, it is fit you should know it. It is said that you live at the rate of most other foolish young men, that affect to be gentlemen, and to live above their rank, and loiter away their time in idle company. If this be true, you must look to your self, and take up betimes, before the habit be grown too strong for you. You must tie your self strictly to study and duty, you must be constant and fervent in prayer, that God may enable you to subdue your affections and lusts, and to bridle your roving imagination. You must watch against all temptations to sin or to vanity. You must observe and avoid all them that would ensnare you, tho' it be but robbing you of your time; that loss is irreparable; but it rarely stops there. Idleness is the mother and nurse of most sins. Look to it therefore as you love your own happiness here and hereafter. If these things are not true, however,

it concerns you to consider what occasion you have given for any reports of this kinde; for it is scarce to be believed that they are raised without colour or occasion. If you keep idle company that is more than a colour. For such as one's company is, such he is or will be in a short time.

For my part, as if I finde you growe idle I shall cease to hope well of you, so as long as this hope continues, I am concerned for you, and shall shew it as you give me encouragement by well doing. By my writing this to you, you may be very sure that I am,

Your faithful friend,

W. Worcester.

LETTER XLII.

From the same to the same.

Letter of Reconciliation.

1700, Jan. 6.

SIR,

Having other letters to write by this post I can scarce allow my self time to answer yours. But I do it as well as I can in few lines, not to hold you in suspence whether yours were received or how it was entertained. I tell you in few words, I am very well satisfied with what you have written. I believe you have been

misrepresented, and shall continue in that belief till I see reason to the contrary. But this I hope will make you the more diligent in your studies, and the more watchfull over your self, and the more cautious what company you keep, since you see there are those that observe you and are ready to take occasion to raise ill reports to your prejudice. Above all things be sure to keep your peace with God and your owne conscience, and then you need not fear any other. I am sorry your place in the library is so little worth that it does not yield a maintenance. I will speak to the Bishop of Oxford to see whether he can get it made better to you. And if he cannot, we must think of removing you some whither else where you may have a subsistence. I am,

Sir,

Your assured friend,

W. Worcester.

Pray do not trouble your self to guess whence I had my information. For you may mistake, and by talking of it you may make yourself enemies of them that are or would be your friends.

For Mr. Humfrey Wanley,
of University College,
in Oxford.
frank
W. W.

LETTER XLIII.

Dr. NARCISSUS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin, to Dr. SMITH.

On Founding a Library at Dublin.

May 4, 1700.

REVD. SIR,

It must be great goodness in you to pardon my neglects; which I do still confess, promise amendment, and then do worse. But all arises from an unhappy circumstance, that I do usually labour under. Worldly business is that which above all things I do hate; and that the more, because the affairs of the Church (as things now stand, and during my Lord Primate's inability to act in his station) create me as much business, as I can conveniently turn under. When I was dismissed last summer from the charge of the government, I hoped to be ever hereafter free from things of that nature; but Providence disposed of me out of one trouble into another; for our Lord Chancellor was no sooner summoned to the Parliament in England, but I was appointed first Commissioner for keeping the Broad Seal, which hath found me employment that I hope will be over in a few weeks, that so I may be at some liberty to write to my friends.

In the meanwhile I send you this, to thank you for your care in sending me books by Mr. Leigh;

to thank you for writing Mr. John Greaves' life (whom I always admired) and more particularly for sending it to me; tho' I know not by whom it came, it being left at my house for me, when I was from home.*

As for Dr. Bernard's life it was choice, and so will the recital of it be, and as dear to me as his person had been for many years. What to advise as to its publication I cannot tell, but this I do know, that though I am proud of being known to have been of his acquaintance, and his particular friend; yet you can say nothing more of me upon that occasion, but what I shall blush to hear, if you speak truth; because I cannot reflect upon any thing of my life past, but with shame and confusion of face. *Mortui non erubescunt.*

I must still thank you, and be beholden to you for your care in recommending to me choice books. You mentioned *Petavii Dogmata Theologica,* last edition, which I have not; but am desirous of it; if you please to order it to be sent to me.

* This life of Greaves, the celebrated mathematician and antiquary, was written in Latin, and published afterwards by Dr. Smith, (with those of Usser, Cosin, Briggs, Bainbridge, Peter and Patrick Young, and Dee) 4to. Lond. 1707. This is a work now not so well known as it deserves, although every subsequent biographer has made it the foundation of his own account of these eminent men.

And now, Sir, that you may know the better what sort of books will best fit me, I must declare to you a secret, which is this:

That by the blessing of God I do design to leave all mine Oriental MSS, to the Bodleian Library, when I die. And for the rest of my books I hope to dispose of them thus:

The Archbishop's house in Dublin called St. Sepulchre's, though it may well be called a Palace for the stateliness of all the public rooms of reception; yet hath it no Chapel nor Library belonging to it, nor indeed any convenient room to hold an ordinary study of books. So that mine lay disposed in three distant rooms. This consideration hath made me resolve to build both a Chapel and Library; which had been done by this time, if the title to the ground, on which I am to build, could have been cleared, which I hope will soon be done. The Chapel is designed for the use of the Archbishop's family; but the Library for public use. Which will be of great use here, where is no public Library (that of the College being open only to the Provost and Fellows) and where the Bookseller's shops are furnished with nothing but new trifles. So that neither the Divines of the city, nor those that come to it about business, do know whither to go to spend an hour or two upon any occasion at study.

In this Library (if God shall enable me to go through with the work, in order to the building whereof I have laid by 800l. which is money that became due to me from the King whilst I was concerned in the government last summer) in this Library, I say, my intentions are to lodge all my printed books when I die, having no relation to whom to leave them, that I think deserves such a favour.

Sir, the design reacheth yet a little farther. I have now 600 ls. worth of books lying ready in Dublin, to be put into the Library as soon as it shall be built, which is the study of a learned gentleman, that will give them freely, provided the King will settle upon him 200l. *per ann.* out of the first fruits of this kingdom as a Salary for being Library-keeper (which he will attend) until I or my successor can bestow upon him the Chancellorship or Treasuryship of St. Patrick's in Dublin (on which are no cures) to be appropriated to that use for ever. The gentleman is Mr. Bouhereau, who published *Origen contra Celsum* in French, with learned notes, in Holland. He is a man as well qualified to be a Library-keeper, as any I do know, being well skilled in critical learning, and one of great correspondence. The matter hath been before the King sometime, and now that the troubles of the Parliament are over, I hope we shall have a gracious answer speedily,

my lord Galway being deeply concerned in it; because Mr. Bouhereau is his Secretary and hath been so for many years.

I have near 200 ls. worth of books by me, that I would put into the Library presently, were it built, and the rest when I die. And I hope, if my lord Galway might continue in the government a little longer, to find a way by a removal to get one of the forementioned dignities for a Library-keeper, without being chargeable to his Majesty for any thing out of the first fruits.

Revd. Sir, I have now opened my heart to you and told you what are my sincere designs for God's glory. Whereupon I have two things to beg of you, first that you will offer up your daily prayers to God for me, that he will enable me to go thro' with this great work; or else, that he will direct me to do something else in lieu of it, that may make more for his honour and glory.

Secondly, that you will from time to time give me your advice, what Books come out, that are fit for a publick Library. I desire your advice before you order them for me, least I should have them by me before; as I have the new edition of *Sirmondus* works, *Basnagius* Ecclesiastical History, the *Bibliotheca Patrum Maxima* in 27 vol. fol. and several others lately from France.

Sir, I tire you with this long letter; but I am sure you will pardon me when you have read it;

pray for me daily, as I do for you, being sincerely,

Revd. Sir,
Your affectionate Brother
and humble Servt.
NARCISSUS DUBLIN.*

* Narcissus Marsh was born at Hannington, Wilts, December 20, 1638, of an ancient and respectable family. On his father's side, according to Mr. Harris, (Sir James Ware's *Works*, fol. 1739. i. 449.) he was descended from a Saxon family, formerly seated in Kent, whence his great grandfather removed; on his mother's from the Coleburns, in Dorsetshire. He received his first education in his native place, and in July, 1654, was placed at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree Feb. 12, 1657, and in 1658, was elected fellow of Exeter College, where he proceeded in his degrees, taking that of D.D. June 23, 1671, at which time he was chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon, a situation he had before filled under Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury. In 1673, he was appointed Principal of St. Alban's Hall, by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University, and executed the duties of his office with such zeal and judgment, that, according to Wood, "he made it flourish more than it had done for many years before, or hath since his departure." By the interest of Dr. Fell, and at the intercession of the Duke of Ormond, King Charles the Second nominated him to succeed Dr. Ward in the Provostship of Dublin College, in December 1678; and in January following he was sworn in. He was shortly after admitted Doctor of Divinity, and in 1683, raised to the Sees of Leighlin and Ferns. Hence he was translated in 1690, to the Arch-

LETTER XLIV.

Mr. WANLEY to Dr. CHARLETT.

Alexandrian MSS.—Greek Orthography.

London, Dec. 28, 1700.

HONORED SIR,

SINCE I am to be entrusted with the ordering and keeping the papers of a great

bishopric of Cashell, to Dublin in 1694, and, in 1703, to that of Armagh. After having lived with honour and reputation to himself, and benefit to mankind in general, he died November 2, 1713, at the advanced age of seventy-five, and was buried in a vault in the church-yard of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Dr. Marsh appears to have expended the greater part of his life and income in acts of benevolence and utility. He not only founded the Library mentioned in the preceeding letter, which he filled with the books of Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, as well as his own collection, but he endowed a hospital at Drogheda for poor widows, greatly encouraged the propagation of the Gospel, repaired many decayed churches within his own diocese, at his own expense, and extended his bounty to other works of munificence and charity. His character is, perhaps, in no place better delineated than in the foregoing letter; but the epitaph, placed on the monument erected to his memory in St. Patrick's church, cannot but confirm the good opinion, every lover of real virtue and unaffected piety, must have already conceived for this amiable prelate.

society;* I thought it would be a shame to have my own lie in confusion. Therefore I have spent this whole day in methodizing them, and have not yet much above half done. My Saxon Catalogue shall not suffer by my new business.

Mr. Cook is dead; I send you a Catalogue of his books, many of which (I believe) will go dear. I shall not be at the auction, it interfering with my business.

I will write to the President of St. John's some time the next week, and give you notice thereof, that you may have an opportunity of reading the best account I shall get of a very strange matter.

As to the Alexandrian MS. which is the book whence the Oxford Edition of the Greek Psalter (which you are pleased to write to me about) was copied: 'Tis an old and very common observation that the orthography of the Greek language is therein often neglected. And when I used the books some years ago, I found what others said about that matter [to be true.]

This seeming negligence may be accounted for two ways. The tradition is that the Alexandrian book (I call the 4 vol. by the name of MS. or book) was written by one Thecla, a devout woman, not long after the first Council of Nice, which, however, is not my opinion, who from

* He had just been appointed Assistant to the Secretary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

the uniformity and admirable elegancy of the letters, and the accuracy of the copie, do judge it rather the work of a man, and he a man of understanding too, as well as patience. And 'tis beyond contradiction, that it must have been written either by a woman or by a man. If by the pious Thecla, she might be godly enough, but not any great scholar, perhaps she might not have been so used to the remnants of the Alexandrian Library, (which Ammianus Marcellinus says was remaining in his time) and might (like other women) have got an habit of spelling false. And I know a very ancient Greek MS. in the Bodleian Library, which from the roughness of the character and the miserable false spelling, pointing, and accenting, you would almost swear was the work of one who was more used to handle a needle than a pen. The like roughness may be seen in some Latin prayers, written in capital letters by the hand of a woman, a thousand years ago, and which are now in the Bodleian Library; another book I know in the same library, written in Latin by a nun, about 4 or 5 hundred years ago, fairly enough, but yet faulty. But if this Alex. MS. was written by a man (as I believe it was, not only for the reason above-mentioned, but because this very book was the standard for all the copies of that Patriarchate, for above a thousand years together, in order to have them brought and corrected according to it) there is a more probable

reason to be given for the neglect of the ancient orthography. The *Antiquarius** (for that is the proper title of this sort of book-writers) wrote amongst others who wrote at the same time, or he wrote in his cell alone, which is my opinion of the present case. If jointly with others, then one held the original and dictated, and the Antiquarii wrote after him not seeing the original. Now the Greek pronunciation differing from ours, if the Dictator saies τὶς, τῆς, ταῖς, or τοῖς, the Antiquarius, who perhaps did not so much regard the sense or connexion, presently wrote down TIC, for the Greeks pronounce (and have long done so) all these words alike. Besides, in time, the orthography changed in the Greek tongue, as it hath done in others. And the Greeks did not undervalue their present language, or way of writing, or endeavour to reform it to the pure Attic of Isocrates or other ancients. Nay, they seemed rather in all their MSS. to write many words, not as they were in the original, but according to the more modern fashion; just as the Normanno-Saxons in transcribing old copies, corrupted the orthography, as a late editor of Chaucer has done; all for the best as they thought. So that these very faults might be the effect of the labor and study of the Antiquarius, in his own chamber. And to instance an old

* By the ancients they were called *Librarii.*

MS. wherein there are such faults; I make bold to cite the old fragments of the Greek Gospels in the Cotton Library, written in very large uncial letters of silver and gold, which I take to be older than the Alexandrian MS. from the form of the letters, &c. (not to mention its exactly answering the description which St. Hierome in his *Prologue to Job* gives of the *ancient books of his time,)* in these fragments are the same faults, as CΠΙΡΑΝ for σπεῖραν, ΚΥΡΗΝΕΟΝ for Κυρηναῖον, ΕΡΧΟΜΕ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΛΗΜΨΟΜΕ for ἔρχομαι καὶ παραλήψομαι, ΕΙΜΕΙ for εἰμὶ, ΜΙΖΩΝ for μείζων, and very many others. And I could bring thousands of examples from other books ancient and modern; but I forbear and rather refer to any such book if it be written in the Levant. Be pleased, Sir, to tell me whose satisfaction this is designed for, and pardon my haste, and want of books, and spare my faults, for the post being ready to go, I have not time to read over what I have written; but am

Your humble Servt.

H. W.

LETTER XLV.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH to Dr. CHARLETT.

Names and Abbreviations in Garth's Dispensary.

SIR,

SIR Edw. Walsop, to whom I have many obligations, has added to them by giving me this opportunity of assuring you of my humble service. I am ashamed that any thing besides the sense of my own duty should remind me of acquitting myself to you as I ought. You must give me leave to remember your former civilities to me, since it is natural to you to forget them. I have subscribed the interpretation the town puts upon some names and abbreviations in a late poem you have been pleased to read, and must take leave to tell you, that since by your approbation of it you have made me proud, you ought to send me something done by yourself to make me humble. Tho' I have made some persons very angry with me, yet if I have any ways contributed to your diversion, the attempt I engaged in will scarce be repented of, by, Sir,

Your obliged servant,

S. GARTH.

Colon	Birch	Apothecaries.
Horoscope	Haughton	
Diacenne	Gilstorp	
Colocynthis	Garner	
Ascarides	Pierce and Brother	

Vagellius	Sir W. Williams
C——t	Colt
R——	Roe
C——h	Colbatch
W——ly	Westly
Mirmillo	Gibbons
Querpo	How
City Bard	Sir R. Blackmore
Carus	Tyson
Umbra	Gold
Machaon	Th. Millington
Stentor	Goodall
Celsus	Bateman
Chiron	Gill
Psylas	Chamberlain.

LETTER XLVI.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. NICHOLSON, (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle,) to Dr. CHARLETT.

The Cornish Language.

Salkeld, Nov. 14, 1700.

About ten daies agoe I had a letter from honest Mr. Lhwyd, who saies he has thoughts (with Mr. Vice Chanrs. leave) to pass from Cornwall, where he then was, into Bretagne in France, in order to pick up the Remains of the Armorican Dialect. This will be the finishing part of his Collections; and then

(about four months hence) you are to expect his return to Oxford, where he's to put his materials into form. From Ireland he has brought above thirty parchment MSS. in the Language of the Natives. He met, he saies, with O'Flaherty, the author of the Ogygia; who is a person affable and learned: but the late Revolutions in that Kingdome have reduced him to great poverty, and destroyed his books and papers. The Cornish language, he complains, is so extremely corrupted with English, that 'tis almost wholly perish'd. He has transcrib'd the onely (two or three) books that are written in it; and has formed such a vocabulary out of 'em as he had formerly done out of the Irish and High-land-Scotch. These books are the *Guirimir*, mention'd in the late edition of Camden. He supposes that word to be a corruption of *Gwari mirkl;* which, in their Dialect, signifies a Miraculous Play or Interlude. The latest of those he copy'd, was written by one William Gorden, A.D. 1611. They were compos'd for the begetting in the common people a right notion of the Scriptures; and were acted in the memory of some not long since deceas'd.

LETTER XLVII.

Mr. CHERRY to Mr. HEARNE.

SR.* HEARNE,

In answer to yours of the 6th instant (which I received not till last night) I shall only tell you that I think you are very much obliged to Dr. Kennett for procuring you such an offer;† the terms of which are, in my

* Hearne had just taken his degree of B.A. and his *academical* title was Sir Hearne. This title was, in the early ages, general to all who had taken a degree, or entered into holy orders; and thus, in our old writers, we continually meet with *Sir* prefixed to the name, which has occasionally given rise to a mistaken supposition that these persons were knighted.

† This offer was made, at the instance of White Kennett, by Dr. Bray, commissary to the Bishop of London. It was to go to Mary-Land in the character of a missionary, for which he was to have received a cure of seventy pounds a year, and other preferment by degrees, as well as the appointment of librarian to the province, to visit and survey all the public libraries, at a salary of ten pounds. Hearne, after taking the advice of his friends, declined the office, and preferred remaining in Oxford. The following prayer, which he composed on the occasion, was found among his papers, after his decease, and is now preserved in the Bodleian. "O Lord God, Heavenly Father, look down upon me with pity, and be pleased to be my guide, now I am importuned to leave the place where I have been educated in the university. And of thy great goodness I humbly desire thee to signify to me what is most proper for me to do in this affair." I take

opinion, not only very kind in him, but also so reasonable and advantageous in regard of you, that if I were in your circumstances, I should very readily and thankfully embrace them. I am not acquainted with the temper of the inhabitants of Mary-Land; but I can hardly believe them to be such as you apprehend them to be, for several reasons which I refer to our meeting. You best know what hopes, not of preferment, but subsistence, you have here, and consequently can judge better than I whether the accepting this be for your interest or not. I can only say that this disposal of yourself is extreamly better, than (what you have proposed to me) the laying yourself out on English Antiquities; by which you cannot do half the good you may in the other station; nor yet make any provision for your own subsistence,*

this opportunity of inserting another prayer, derived from the same source, which exemplifies Hearne's character, as much, perhaps, as any anecdote that has descended to us. "O most gracious, and mercifull Lord God, wonderful in thy providence, I return all possible thanks to thee for the care thou hast always taken of me. I continually meet with most signal instances of this thy Providence, and one act yesterday, when *I unexpectedly met with three old MSS.* for which, in a particular manner, I return my thanks, beseeching thee to continue the same protection to me, a poor helpless sinner, and that for Jesus Christ his sake."

* Mr. Cherry proved a false prophet in this instance, for Hearne by his publications relating to History and Antiquities amassed a considerable fortune. One thousand guineas

which is certainly the duty of every one in your condition. I think the best thing you can do is to come hither as soon as you receive this, and then we can discourse farther about this matter, and you may from hence send your positive answer to Dr. Kennett. But write to him by the first post to tell him so. Bring my Kinsman's* battels† with you, and you shall have money to discharge them and your own. I am,

Your real friend,

F. CHERRY.‡

Shottesbrooke, Dec. 12, 1700.

LETTER XLVIII.

Mr. WANLEY to Dr. CHARLETT.

The meaning of the title DAN.

Castle-yard, 21 May, 1701.

HONOR'D SIR,

I RETURN you my humble thanks for all the favors you have been pleas'd already to

in gold were discovered in his chamber at Edmund Hall, after his decease.

* Mr. Francis Cherry, Hearne's chum or chamber fellow.

† Expences for provisions in the University; a word probably derived from the Saxon Tælan, Telan, or Tellan, *numerare, computare,* part. initiali be, ut sæpissime, additâ.

‡ Francis Cherry, Esq. of Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire, who generously defrayed all the expences of Hearne's education at Oxford.

confer upon me; and yet I can't be content with these, but must continue to beg more. This, Sir, is like the world; we know scarcely any so proper to beg a kindness of, as him from whom we have received many before. My present requests are, that you will be pleas'd to acquaint Mr. Thwaytes that I can't get ready any copy for the press, till I have the 20th printed sheet of my Catalogue sent me. Another is, that you will be pleased to excuse my long silence to Mr. Hudson, (which, truly, I'me asham'd of, and will suddenly break thro') and desire him to get somebody or other to take the titles of all those written songs in that MS. whose marks are *Arch. B. Seld.* 10. And of Mr. Selden's printed volume of songs or ballads, which lies somewhere in 4to. C. *Art. Seld.* I remember not the particular number; but it may be found in Dr. Hyde's printed Catalogue, if you please to look therein at the word Dan Hew.* And by the

* The tale of *Dan Hew,* which gave rise to this letter, greatly resembles that of *Little Hunchback* in *The Arabian Nights Entertainments.* The Bodleian copy which is probably the only one now in existence, was formerly in the collection of the celebrated Thomas Newton, the publisher of Leland's *Encomia, Trophæa,* &c. in 1589. It is bound up with twenty or thirty metrical romances, and coming afterwards into the hands of the learned Selden, is now among his books in the Bodleian, (4to. C. 39. Art. Seld.) It is entitled, A mery Jest of Dane Hew munk of Leicestre,

way, Mr. Hudson will find a little mistake in the catalogue, as to this very song. For *Dan. Hew,*

and how he was foure times slain and once hanged. His tragical history is briefly this:—Dan Hew, notwithstanding his religious vows, and holy profession, was unable to withstand the force of his amorous inclinations, which were excited by the personal charms of a taylor's wife dwelling near the abbey. It does not seem that the friar endeavoured to check this improper passion, for instead of avoiding the object of his desires, his only aim was to gratify them with her. He

> — thought allway in his minde,
> When he might her alone finde;
> And how he might her assay,
> And if she would not to say him nay.

at length he was fortunate enough to meet with her in private, when he assures her, that unless she consents to yield her virtue to his solicitations, he shall certainly go distracted; and he adds, moreover, that he is determined to enjoy her, whatever expence it costs him. This latter declaration excites a desire in the taylor's wife to obtain his money, to delude him, and remain faithful to her husband: so apparently yielding to his arguments, she engages to submit to his love on the next day, when her husband is to go out of town, provided the reward may be sufficient. The friar, overjoyed at this promised completion of his wishes, says he will give her twenty nobles, and make "good cheer." He then departed to wait, with impatience, for the next day, and the promised appointment. When he was gone, the taylor returns, to whom his wife immediately recounted what had past, and at last they resolve, that when Dan Hew comes on the next day, the taylor shall shut himself up in a large chest, and surprise the guilty friar, so soon as he has paid

seems to intimate as if the monk's name was *Daniel Hew;* whereas it should be *Dan Hew*

his money. On the following morning, Dan Hew, as soon as it was light, hastened to the taylor's house;

> He thought that he had past his houre;
> Then softly he knocked at the taylor's door.
> She rose up and bad him come neer
> And said, sir, welcome be ye heer.

The wary priest inquires whether she is certain they are secure from all interruption. She assures him her husband is out of the town, and will not return till the afternoon. He believes all safe, and catching her in his arms is about to injure the poor taylor in the tenderest part, when the lady with more prudence than passion, declares she will not suffer any liberties to be taken with her, till she has received the reward.

> Giue me the twenty nobles first,
> And doo with me then what ye list.

"By my priesthood," exclaims the delighted, but ill-fated, friar, "you shall have them," and he threw the twenty nobles into her lap. "Now, sir," said she, "wait till I have put them away into this chest, and then we will devote the time to feasting and dalliance." The priest consents, and it need scarcely be added, that this is the signal for the taylor's appearance, who declaring he will effectually cool the friar's unruly passions,

> — hit Dane Hew vpon the hed,
> That he fell down stark dead.
> Thus was he first slain in deed.

without the point, as (doubtless) it is in the song itself. *Dan* in that place being no name, but a

No sooner were the loving pair convinced that Dan Hew had been a little too severely handled, than they were sore afraid of the ill consequences likely to befall them if the friar's death should be known, and the perpetrators be discovered. At length the woman, (as usual) more fertile in expedient than her husband, proposes to convey the body when it becomes dusk, to the abbey, and set it upright against the wall, hoping by these means to escape detection. The advice seems good, and the taylor adopts it. In the mean time, the abbot of the house had missed Dan Hew at the evening service, and was extremely angry at such a neglect of his duty. He sent his servant in search of the truant priest, with orders that he would repair before him immediately. The man discovers him where the taylor had left him, and delivering his message, was surprised at receiving no answer to the summons. After many ineffectual attempts to make him understand, the servant returns to the abbot and recounts the ill success of his embassy. The abbot enraged, takes a large staff, and saying, "Ill see if I cannot make him answer me," repairs to the place, and at length, Dan Hew, disregarding all his menaces and all his abuse, (for the abbot is not very nice in his terms), he gave the corpse so severe a blow that it fell to the ground. Supposing he had killed the priest, the abbot was terribly afraid, and offered the man the noble bribe of forty shillings to save his honour, and conceal the circumstance. The servant consents, and then informs his master that he well knew a certain taylor's wife of whom the priest was very fond, and proposes to lay the body at the taylor's door, which will induce persons to suppose, that the taylor, in a fit of jealousy, had destroyed his rival. This plan pleases the abbot,

title, such as *Mr.* is now. It comes originally from *Dominus,* which in the monkish and bar-

and Dan Hew is recarried to the real scene of his misfortune. The taylor in the mean time, struck by his guilty conscience, thinks of nothing but the friar and his death, and dreams that his ghost is at the door. His wife ridicules this timidity, but he cannot divest himself of the idea that the priest is absolutely returned to punish him, and resolves to see if it be so, or not.

With that the tayler to the door gan go,
And a polax in his hand,
And saw the munk by the door stand,
Whereof he was sore afraid;
And stil he stood and no woord said,
Til he spake unto his wife,
Dame, now haue I lost my life,
Without I kil him first of all.
Foorth he took his polax or mall,
And hit dane Hew upon the head,
That he fel down stark dead.
And thus was dane Hew three times slain.

Having now, as they fancy, really got rid of their tormentor, they resolve to put him into a sack and throw him into the mill-stream that runs near their house. For this purpose the taylor carries him in the morning to the mill-dam, where by accident he surprises two thieves who had just stolen some bacon from the miller, which they had also concealed in a sack. Frightened at the taylor's approach, the thieves leave their booty and escape by flight. The taylor takes advantage of their departure, and changes sacks, leaving them the body of Dan Hew, and decamping with

barous ages, was usually written *Domnus* and afterwards abbreviated by the French in their

the bacon. The thieves, when they see the coast clear, return, and without examining the sack, or perceiving the change, hasten home with their supposed prize. Upon their arrival, the wife of one of the thieves unbinds the sack, and finds, to her great astonishment, the dead priest:

> Then she cryed out, and said, alas!
> I see heer a meruaillous case,
> That ye haue slain dane Hew, so soon
> Hanged shall ye bee if it be knowen.
> Nay, good dame, said they again to her,
> For it hath been the false miller!
> Then they took dane Hew again,
> And brought him to the mil certain,
> Where they did steal the bacon before,
> And there they hanged dane Hew for store.
> Thus was he once hanged in deed,
> And the theeues ran home as fast as they could speed.

The miller's wife, in the morning, wanting some bacon, went to cut a rasher from Dan Hew, and was not a little surprised at the exchange that had been made. Running to her husband, she recounts what had happened, and immediately bewails the loss of her bacon, and inquires what they are to do for food all the winter. "This," says the miller, "is of little consequence; we must now contrive how to get rid of Dan Hew, in order to prevent all suspicion of our having destroyed him; and, I think, I have hit upon a good plan. Hard by is the abbot's close, in which he keeps a horse and a mare; now if we put Dan Hew upon the horse,

language into *Dom,* by the Spaniards *Don,* and by the English into *Dan,* as *Dan Ihon Lydgate,*

and place a long pole under his arm, the horse is so used to follow the abbot's mare, that when he goes, as usual, to overlook his workmen, Dan Hew will be carried against the abbot, and we shall see the result." The horse is accordingly caught, the friar's body placed on it, when it is again turned loose, and in the morning when the abbot mounts his mare, the horse, with Dan Hew on its back, gallops to greet his fair companion, and the abbot, not a little surprised, and greatly terrified,

He cryed, help for the loone of the trinitie!
For I see wel that dane Hew auenged wil be;
Alas! I am but a dead man!
And with that from his mare he ran.
The abbot's men ran on dane Hew quickly,
And gaue him many strokes lighty,
With clubs and staues, many one.
They cast him to the earth anone:
So they killed him once again,
Thus was he once hanged and foure times slaine,
And buried at the last as it was best.
I pray God send vs all good rest.
Amen.

Imprinted at London, at the long shop aioining vnto
Saint Mildred's churche in the Pultrie,
by John Allde.

It is not improbable but that this merry jest was one of that species of metrical composition which was occasionally sung or recited in the halls and by the fire sides of our ancestors. We should be induced to place its date at about

&c. This title prevailing anciently as *Mr.* does now, which being granted to particular men of merit and learning in Universities, does now obtain over all the kingdom. And as for *Hew,* I take it to be no more than *Hugh* a Christian name, and consequently *Dan Hew* to be in monkish latin *Domnus Hugo.* And this Monk is all along called by his Christian name in the rude song about him, as *Absolom, Nicholas,* and others in Chaucer; Sirnames being not yet universally received.

* * * * * * * *

the period of the Reformation, particularly as the monastic character is treated with so little respect, and the passions of the professors of religion are displayed in colours so digusting and severe.* Certain it is that the minstrel character, however degraded from its former dignity in station, or degenerated in excellence of poetical composition, was in some repute much later than the time to which we refer this tale, since an ingenious writer in the fourth volume of the *British Bibliographer* has brought forward some curious specimens of the performances of itinerant minstrels which prove their existence so late as the latter end of the sixteenth century.

* Very similar to this is the story of Sir Thomas Erpingham, (related in Heywood's *History of Women,* 4to. 1624, p. 253.) which has been reprinted in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk,* iii, 647, and since versified by George Colman in his *Broad Grins.*

LETTER XLIX.

Colonel CODRINGTON to Dr. CHARLETT.

Vindication of his Conduct towards Mr. Creech.

SIR,

THE same good natured people who would represent us unkind to Mr. Creech, since his death, very probably are some of those who would have had us believed too partial in his favour whilst alive; but fair dealing is what we are not to expect till men learn to be reasonable and equitable. This I must own I have long since despaired of, after some experience of, and more reflection on, mankind, and therefore I content myself to despise what I cannot prevent. My calmness will never be ruffled, nor my conduct directed, by other people's whimsies; but by my own notions, so that I leave the men of supposition to opine as much and as impertinently as they please. I never said or did any thing to Mr. Creech, which I wished unsaid or undone till I received your's. I used the liberty and did the duty of a friend; but my sincerity was ill-timed. Had I received any light, or the least hint from you or any other of his friends of the disorder you mention, I should have talked to him of his health more than his reputation, and have carried him to Tunbridge rather than have sent him to Oxford. I was not a stranger to

Mr. Creech's caprice, but I used to account for it by another principle. I thought him humourous and particular, but I never feared him mad.

He seemed to me to have worn off all the false and perhaps a little of the true delicacy of reputation, and to indulge his own inclinations, in contempt of public opinion, rather than sacrifice the least share of his indolence to the concern of what would, or what would not, be said of him. This I thought was the source of some incertainties in his conduct; but whilst he humoured his fantasque in trifles only, I neither thought it humane to pique him, nor decent to give advice to one from whom I ought rather to receive it. His engagement to the world for an edition of Justin M. was a case to be excepted. His interest and honour were wholly at stake, and I thought myself obliged to speak home. Whether I had or had not, I fear the consequence would have been the same sooner or later, for the malady it seems was inveterate before I knew it had a beginning. I am very well satisfied his wretched end was the effect of his disorder and not of his principles, both by what I knew of him before, and by a circumstance I am assured of since his death, that in his Whitsunday Sermon at his parish, he mentioned self murther as somewhat like the Sin against the Holy Ghost, not to be repented of and therefore unpardonable. I trust in God's

mercy he finds himself an exception. He was not reasonable and therefore not accountable.

I never heard a syllable of your desire to speak with me at Oxford, nor of your having been to see me at London. Mr. Creech did indeed, at my desire, promise me the favour of your company at dinner.

Mr. Creech's desire of money from me was, as you say, most certainly an effect of his distemper, and not of any particular design, much less of want in general. He repeated to me with a strange concern two or three times, 'Col. without your favour I cannot subsist, I cannot subsist.' I take God to witness I asked him these following questions, is the sum to pay away for any past occasion? He answered, No. Is it to print the Justin yourself? No, four Oxford booksellers have undertaken it. I then told him, since it was to support him only, it would equally serve his turn to receive it at different payments; he said, yes. I immediately writ him a note on my agent for 40*l.* payable at sight, told him he should receive 60*l.* more at Oxford in about six weeks or two months, and if the person who owed it me did not pay it then, Mr. Cary should; that sometime after he should receive 20*l.* which with 30*l.* he had owed me five or six years would make up the sum, and that if he had further occasion, six months after he should have 50*l.* more.

He seemed very well pleased, and said his heart was now at ease. Yet the next morning, as if nothing had passed between us, he came to me by seven o'clock, and very pressingly asked for an hundred pounds. I told him two gentlemen owed me an hundred pounds each, and if they paid it to me as they had promised me a week before, I could serve him without breaking my sum which I had an indispensable occasion for; he said, he would come to me again in the evening. One was gone out of town, and the other put me off till the 25th of June, which I told Creech that night, and again asked him, if he had a present occasion for the money, and assured him I would break my sum to assist him, he answered, No, it was only to subsist him. He then desired notes from me payable upon sight. I told him that would break my measures worse than the other, for it would make me a debtor to such as he should transfer the notes to, but I would regulate the payments just as he should desire and give my directions accordingly to Mr. Cary. He had my bill of 40*l.* in his pocket at his death, and Mr. Caswell can tell you what I desired him to tell Creech in relation to the other. I could not forbear mentioning the oddness of this conduct to Mrs. Bull, and we both concluded there was a mystery in it he did not think fit to reveal. Since I am upon this unhappy subject I will clear my thoughts of it at once and discharge it for ever,

When Mr. Creech first promised us a Justin M, he did not, I fancy, propose to himself so much business as was afterwards cut out for him. Justin was his hero. He had read him much and carefully, corrected the text in many places, and the translation in more, this with a pompous dissertation or two on the great qualities of his author, and slight account of the conjuncture in which he writ, with some critical notes on the text, he thought was all his task, and would furnish out an edition. When he received the L'Abbè Longuerue's Life of Justin and had read it slightly over, I asked him how it answered. He answered, it was not a fair account but a downright scurrilous lampoon on him. The Abbè would change nothing, said he could justify what he had advanced, and desired Mr. Creech might take what liberties he pleased with his dissertation provided he printed it verbatim. Dr. Creech sometime after confessed to me the Abbè was better founded than he had at first imagined, and I guess he began to be convinced he was to change most of his views and be more accurate in the history of those times than he had thought himself obliged to be. These new difficulties came upon him at a time when he was not fit to encounter them, encreased his disorder, and ended his life, the loss of which no man can regret more than myself on the public account as well as from my particular friendship to him.

As to the latter part of your letter, I shall only say, I had once some public designs, they were good I think, but I am sure I was in earnest. Whatever they were they are at an end, and I shall never reassume them. However, I shall proceed in my collection and tho' it will not be so large as I at first intended it, I hope to make it as curious as any private one in Europe, particularly in some sort of books which I believe are not known in Oxford. Mr. Cunningham is going into France and from thence into Italy, and will miss nothing that is curious. If ever I return from the Indies I shall make that tour myself and nothing shall escape me that is valuable in my way, tho' it is possible, considering my circumstances, I may make very little use of them myself, and am not yet resolved what to do with them at my death, tho' I am very fully determined I will not dispose of them as I at first intended. I humbly thank you for your good wishes, and am,

Revd. Sir,

Your most humble and most obedt. servant,

CHR. CODRINGTON.*

June 25th, [1702.]

* Christopher Codrington was born at Barbadoes in the year 1668. When of a sufficient age to bear the hardships of a voyage, he was sent to England for his education, and placed at a private school at Enfield. From this place he

LETTER L.

Mr. LHWYD to Dr. SMITH.

Dr. R. Bathurst's Will. — Coins.

Oxford, Aug. 2, 1704.

REVD. SIR,

I LATELY acquainted Mr. James Smith I would trouble you with a letter, the same

was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, of which society he became a gentleman-commoner in 1685. In 1689 he was chosen fellow of All Souls' College, an honour he seems to have been particularly fitted for, from his natural abilities and acquired accomplishments. In 1694 he became M.A. Being desirous of visiting foreign countries he entered the army, and became a captain in the first regiment of foot guards. In this situation he conducted himself with great gallantry, and was rewarded, at the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, with the office of Captain-General and Governor of the Leeward Carribee Islands. As Governor of these Islands, several complaints were made against him, in 1701, to the House of Commons, but the answer he made to the charges, and the concurring testimony of the Lieutenant Governor, the Members of the Council, and the representatives of Nevis, in his favour, leave little room to suppose that these accusations were, in reality, well founded. When he resigned the high situation he had filled, he devoted himself to study and retirement, intending to return to Oxford, and pass the remainder of his life with his old friends and literary associates. But this blessing was denied him, for he died at his seat in Barbadoes on Good Friday, in the year 1710. He left the bulk of his estate to his

time I should send him a paper he had desired hence: but not being able to procure a paper I then designed to send you, I take this opportunity by a friend of his. Hearing Dr. Bathurst's Will much commended, I was desirous of a copy of it to be sent you, as supposing it might not

cousin-german, Colonel William Codrington of Barbadoes, which was supposed to be worth 40,000l. and upwards: 20,000l. to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts: and 10,000l. to All Souls' College for a Library, besides his noble collection of books, valued at that time at 6000 pounds more. His body was buried April 8, 1710, in the parish church of St. Michael, Barbadoes, but was afterwards removed to England, and interred in All Souls' College chapel, June 19, 1716. He directed 20l. only to be expended for a grave stone. Colonel Codrington was an accomplished gentleman, and an universal scholar. He was the patron of literature, the friend of distress, and a public benefactor of the highest class. One of his biographers (William Gordon) says that "he was a great admirer of *St. Basil,* whom he seems not a little to have resembled in the universality of his genius, the warmth and activity of his temper, and an affection for a monastic life, but chiefly in his eloquent and sublime way of speaking and writing."

None of Codrington's writings appear to have been preserved to us, if we except the following:—

1. *Observations and Remarks on the Articles exhibited by Mr. Freeman to the House of Commons, against Col. Codrington.* Lond. 1702. 4to.

2. *Lines to Sir Samuel Garth on his "Dispensary."*

3. *Epilogue to Southern's "Fate of Capua," a Tragedy.*

be unacceptable, which having at last procured, I now trouble you with; though excepting for the form of the preface, I know it is insignificant;* but I could not tell what it might be till I had it. We do not yet hear who will most likely succeed Dr. Halton:† Dr. Mills and Dr. Lancaster are most talked of; but it will be a long time ere they proceed to election. Dr. Hicks's *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium* continuing still in the press, my printer has been necessitated to leave mine, as often as he should receive more copy of that. However there are now 22 sheets finished of my Irish-English Dictionary, which,

* The above-mentioned Will is to be found in T. Warton's "Life and Literary Remains of Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of Wells, and President of Trinity College, Oxford." Dr. Bathurst died in his eighty-fourth year, June 14, 1704, and was buried on the south side of the ante-chapel of Trinity College Chapel. Warton says, (on the information of Lord Bathurst) that "he had been blind for some time, and his death was occasioned by the accident of breaking his thigh while he was walking in the garden, which, on the failure of his eyes, became his favourite and only amusement. Under this malady he languished for several days in acute agonies. It is said that at first, and for some time, he refused to submit to the operations of the surgeon, declaring, in his tortures, that there was no marrow in the bones of an old man."

† Timothy Halton, D.D. Provost of Queen's College. He died in 1704, and was succeeded by William Lancaster, D.D.

brings it to the beginning of the letter S, and makes about a fourth part of the book. There was lately a very noble collection of coins presented to the Bodley Library by one Mr. Ray, formerly Consul of Smyrna, which I am told had been collected in those parts by his cook. I have not yet seen them, but am told they are in number about 2000. I am,

Worthy Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

E. Lhwyd.*

* Edward Lhwyd, son of Charles Lhwyd of Llanvorda, Salop, was born about 1670, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and afterwards became Keeper of Ashmole's Museum. He was a most industrious antiquary, and an excellent scholar. In search of the early history and languages of Great Britain, he travelled several times through England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, and published the fruit of his labours in 1707, under the title of *Archæologia Britannica*. He only lived to finish the first volume, but this sufficiently evinces the wonderful application and accurate knowledge of the author. In March, 1709, he was elected esquire-bedell of divinity to the University, and died in June, the same year. He was the intimate friend of Hearne who has left a character of him, in the preface to the second volume of Leland's *Itinerary*. Dr. Rawlinson, in his MS. additions to *Athenæ Oxonienses* says "the untimely death of this most excellent, and I may say without vanity, best antiquary of his age, prevented the completing of many noble designs. His MSS. which were very curious and valuable, are sold to Sir Thomas Sebright, of Beachwood, in Herefordshire." Several of Lhwyd's

LETTER LI.

Dr. SIMON PATRICK,* Bishop of Ely, to Dr. TURNER,†
President of C. C. C.

Residence.

SIR,

I AM very unwilling to press you into residence beyond your inclinations; but I hoped what I last proposed by Mr. Dean would have been very acceptable to you. Which was, that you would come once in two or three years, when it would be most convenient to you, and the season most inviting. For to be wholly absent, when you are in health, I doubt will not hear well, and both you and I shall be censured as negligent in our duty. Yet I have such a

papers will be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and some of his letters are inserted in Derham's Collection of Ray's Correspondence. 8vo. Lond. 1718. Besides these, one hundred and twenty copies only of his *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia* were printed at the expence of Lord Somers, the Earl of Dorset, Sir Isaac Newton, &c. a work of equal rarity and value to mineralogists.

* Of Simon Patrick, the celebrated commentator on the Scriptures, an ample account will be found in the *Biographia Britannica*.

† Dr. Thomas Turner was a younger son of the Dean of Canterbury, born at Bristol, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he became President, March 13, 1687. He died April 29, 1714.

respect to you, and am so tender of doing any thing, that will make you uneasy, that I leave you to follow your own prudence and conscience in this matter. I mention that last word, because I think *beneficium* and *officium* cannot be separated. But I look upon you as so good a man, that I may safely leave you to your own judgment, and not interpose mine further in this affair.

I am, Sir,

Your assured Friend and Brother,

SY. ELIENS.

Ely, Aug. 13, 1704.

LETTER LII.

Dr. HALLEY to Dr. CHARLETT.

London, June 23, 1705.

REVEREND SIR,

I RETURN you many thanks for your repeated favours, as well in what relates to my house, wherein I must esteem you my greatest benefactor, as for your kind endeavours to give reputation and value to my small performance about Comets, which no ways deserves a place in your catalogue, or to bear the badge of the Theatre. I purpose to be in Oxford about the time you mention, but hope to see you in London

before then. As for Dr. Gregory with whom I this day dined at Sir Is. Newton's, I cannot find that he has any thoughts of seeing Oxford this summer. I see you have put my Apollonius among the books preparing for the press; I wish when done it may answer e pectation. If it pleases the Dean and some few Mathematical Judges I have all I hope from it. I could be glad of a few more of my papers, for most of the ten you were pleased to send me, were soiled so as not to be fit to be presented to Quality. Burgers* did not take care to wipe his fingers as he ought.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Your most obedt. servt.

EDM. HALLEY.†

LETTER LIII.

Dr. SMITH to Mr. HEARNE.

Latin Translation of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.

* * * * * BP. Earle's Latin Translation of Hooker's Books of Ecclesiastical Polity, which was his entertainment during part of his exile at

* The Oxford engraver, he engraved the first and several succeeding University Almanacks.

† For a very ample account of Halley, see the *Biographia Britannica.*

Cologne, is utterly destroyed by prodigious heedlessness and carelessness; for it being written in loose papers, only pinned together, and put into a trunk unlocked after his death, and being looked upon as refuse and waste paper, the servants lighted their fire with them, or else put them under their bread and their pies, as often as they had occasion; as the present Earl of Clarendon has more than once told me, who was ordered by my lord his father, about a year after the Bishop's death, to attend upon the widow, at her house near Salisbury, and to receive them from her hands, from whom he received this deplorable account of their loss; himself seeing several scattered pieces, not following in order, the number of pages being greatly interrupted, that had not then undergone the same fate with the rest. This good Bishop* translated the Martyred

* Of this excellent man it is unnecessary to say more than that he was born about the year 1601, educated at Christ Church and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and became chaplain to Lord Pembroke, from whom he obtained the rectory of Bishopstone, Wiltshire. He was appointed chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles, by King James, who was much pleased with him, and this led to his being afterwards Chancellor of the Cathedral of Salisbury. When Charles the Second left England, Dr. Earle tendered his personal and pecuniary assistance to that Monarch, and at the Restoration was rewarded first by the Deanery of Westminster, then by the See of Worcester, and lastly by that of Salisbury. He died at Oxford, Nov. 17, 1665, and was buried in Merton

King's Εἰκὼν into Latin, which was printed in Holland.—* * * *

London, Sept. 13, 1705.

College Chapel. Lord Clarendon gives a very favourable, but a very just character of him. The greater portion of Bishop Earle's Works has lately been introduced to the public, with his MICROCOSMOGRAPHY, 8vo. London, 1811. The following Extract from that instructive and amusing collection of *Characters,* gives no bad portrait of the venerable author, his practice, and doctrine.

"*A grave Divine*

"Is one that knows the burthen of his calling, and hath studied to make his shoulders sufficient, for which he hath not been hasty to launch forth of his port, the University, but expected the ballast of learning and the wind of opportunity. Divinity is not the beginning, but the end of his studies: to which he takes the ordinary stair, and makes the arts his way. He counts it not profaneness to be polished with human reading, or to smooth his way by Aristotle to school-divinity. He has sounded both religions, and anchored in the best, and is a protestant out of judgment not faction; not because his country, but his reason is on this side. The ministry is his choice, not refuge, and yet the pulpit not his itch, but fear. His discourse is substance, not all rhetoric, and he utters more things than words. His speech is not helped with inforced action, but the matter acts itself. He shoots all his meditations at one but; and beats upon his text, not the cushion, making his hearers, not the pulpit, groan. In citing of Popish errors, he cuts them with arguments, not cudgels them with barren invectives; and labours more to shew the truth of his cause than the spleen. His sermon is limited by the method not the hourglass; and his devotion goes along with him out of the

LETTER LIV.

From the same to the same.

Life of Cardinal Wolsey.

* * * * * I was before a mere stranger to Mr. Willis's* character, which you so advan-

pulpit. He comes not up thrice a week because he would not be idle, nor talks three hours together, because he would talk nothing: but his tongue preaches at fit times, and his conversation is the every day's exercise. In matters of ceremony he is not ceremonious, but thinks he owes that reverence to the church to bow his judgment to it, and make more conscience of schism, than a surplice. He esteems the church hierarchy as the church's glory, and however we jar with Rome, would not have our confusion distinguish us. In simoniacal purchases he thinks his soul goes in the bargain, and is loath to come by promotion so dear; yet his worth at length advances him, and the price of his own merit buys him a living. He is no base grater of his tythes, and will not wrangle for the odd egg. The lawyer is the only man he hinders, by whom he is spited for taking up quarrels. He is a main pillar of our church, though not yet dean or canon, and his life our religion's best apology. His death is the last sermon, where, in the pulpit of his bed, he instructs men to die by his example." *Earle's Characters*, edit. 1811, page 9.

* Browne Willis, Esquire, of Whaddon Hall, Buckinghamshire, an antiquary of considerable eminence himself, and a great promoter of literary undertakings in others. Hearne received various tokens of kindness from him, (among which was an offer of the valuable living of Blechley, which he refused on account of his principles,) yet he oc-

tageously give of him. I would be glad to know whence he borrows and fetches his materials for the Life of Cardinal Wolsey. A design truly great and noble, and worthy of his utmost care, and of the assistance of his friends, in order to their contributing what they can toward the adorning and perfecting of it. The account given of him by Cavendish* is mean and trivial, and of a strain befitting only a Gentleman-Usher;† though what he writes of his Master's

casionally criticised his performances with an asperity not altogether warrantable. He never carried his design into execution. It was reserved for Dr. Richard Fiddes, chaplain to the Earl of Oxford, who published a large Life of Wolsey, in 1724. This work contains a great deal of curious and valuable information, but the materials are so injudiciously arranged, and the style is so bad, that the book can never be regarded in any more considerable light, than as a volume of reference.

* This was first printed in quarto, London, 1641, then, with some alteration in the title, quarto, 1667, and again in duodecimo, 1707. A MS. of it is in the British Museum, Harl. 428, and another of good authority in the Bodleian, Rawl. *Misc.* 104.

† Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges (*Censura Literaria*, iii. 372) calls this "a valuable memorial," and notices his intention to publish a correct edition of it. It certainly possesses many defects, but all the information it conveys is valuable from its undoubted authenticity. A life of the author, by Mr. Morant of Colchester, with a small addition by Dr. Towers, will be found in the last edition of the *Biographia*.

last arrest, and of his troublesome exit out of Yorkshire, and of the manner of his death, is considerable enough, he being then personally present. I believe some good historical remarks may be collected from STORER's book, of the *Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey,* in English verse, printed 1599, 4to.* the poets of that age for the most part not corrupting the truth of fact with the additions of phansy and fable, but thinking, that they had done their part well enough if they had

* From this very uncommon book some extract may not be unacceptable in the present place. Hearne wrote on the title of his copy (now before the compiler of these notes) "I have been looking for this Book in Libraries and other places several years, but could never meet with it 'till to day (March 27, 1711) when 'twas deliver'd to me by Mr. Henry Clements, Bookseller of Oxford, to whom I paid 1s. for it."

The full title follows: *The Life and Death of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinall. Diuided into three parts: His Aspiring, Triumph, and Death. By Thomas Storer, Student of Christ Church, in Oxford. At London, Printed by Thomas Dawson,* 1599. After some commendatory lines by Michelborne, Fitzgeffrey, Sprint, and others, the Poem commences with

"*Wolseius aspirans.*

"Betweene two muses, in the deepe of night,
There sate a reuerend father full of woe,
They gaz'd on him, and from that dismall sight
A kind remorse was willing them to go,
But cruell fortune would not haue it so:
Fortune that erst his pride had ouerthrowne,
Would haue her power by his misfortune knowne.

put their collections into rithme. But the chiefest part of the design, I suppose, will be to describe

" Where fruitfull Thames salutes the learned shoare,
Was this graue prelate and the muses placed;
And by those waues he builded had before
A royall house, with learned muses graced,
But by his death vnperfect and defaced.
O blessed walls and broken towers, (quoth he,)
That neuer rose to fall againe with me.

" To thee, first sister of the learned nine,
Historian's goddesse, patronesse of fame,
Entombing worthies in a liuing shrine,
Celestiall *Clio, Clio,* peerelesse dame,
My stories simple truth, if ought remaine,
Enrich my legend with thy sacred vaine."

Wolsey's early ambition is not unpoetically depicted.

" This siluer tongue (me thought) was neuer made,
With rhetoricke skill to teach each common swaine,
These deepe conceits were neuer taught to wade
In shallow brookes, nor this aspiring vaine
Fit to conuerse among the shepheard's traine:
I could not girt me like a worthlesse groome,
In courser garment wouen of country loome.

" Iust cause I saw my titles to aduance,
Vertue my gentry, Priesthood my discent,
Saints my allies, the Crosse my cognisance,
Angells my guard that watcht about my tent,
Wisdome that vsher'd me where ere I went:
These are our honors, though the world withstand,
Our lands and wealth are in another land.

him as a Minister of State, who had the sole management of the affairs of England in his hands for several years: in order to which the manuscript papers and parchments in the Cottonian Library, in the Rolls, in the Exchequer, and in other offices of Record, are carefully to be consulted and examined: there being little or

" Yet as through Tagus faire transparent streames,
The wandring marchant sees the sandy gold,
Or, like as Cynthia'es halfe obscured beames,
In silent night the pilot doth behold
Through misty clowdes and vapors manifold;
So through a mirror of my hop'te for gaine
I saw the treasure which I should obtaine."—

In the last portion, entitled *Wolseius Moriens,* we find his celebrated exclamation, afterwards inserted by Shakspeare in Henry VIII. who probably took it from this source.

" Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my King, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

Shakspeare.

" And had the dutie to my God bin such,
As it was faithful seruing to the King,
Then had my conscience free from feare or touch
Mounted aloft on Cherubin's swift wing,
In holy consort borne a part to sing:
That now with heauy weight is ouerspread,
And with my body wishes to be dead"

STORER, Sign. K.

no credit to be given to Dr. Burnet's Collections; he and his Scotch Amanuensis having been guilty of shameful omissions and perversions in numerous instances, as I have noted in the margin of my book: besides there are several letters of the Cardinal, and of others written to him, in the height of his grandeur and prosperity, which escaped his sight, he writing them in post haste, pursuing his natural fervor, without any mature deliberation or serious reflexion.

London, 31 Dec. 1705.

LETTER LV.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. T. HEARNE to the Rev. Dr. THOMAS SMITH.

Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. Apologia, written by Bryan Twyne.

* * * * * * *

Talking lately with one, who is well versed in our English Antiquities, he was pleased to say that he did not believe Mr. Bryan Twyne was author of the book, which goes under his name, called *Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia,* but thought Mr. Tho. Allen, of Gloucester Hall, writ it in English, and that Mr. Twyne only put it into Latin, it being hardly possible, in his opinion, that a man so young as

Twyne was when that book was ready for the press, (being then scarce 28 years of age*) should have read over and perused such a vast number of muniments, &c. as were requisite for compiling it. There is no doubt Mr. Twyne received great assistance from Mr. Allen, as also from Mr. Miles Windsore; but I really believe the whole composition is owing to himself, and that (being a man of indefatigable diligence) he made most of the collections himself. Nor is it likely Mr. Allen should write such a book in English, and afterwards get another to translate it; since 'tis well known he was a profound scholar, a polite man, and of great skill in the Greek and Latin tongues. Mr. Smith, of University College, has had for some time (the Warden of All Souls' knowing little or nothing of those matters, and Dr. Wallis in his last days being hardly able to go up so high) the privilege of looking over the University Charters, Records, &c. lodged in the School Tower, of which Mr. Twyne was first Keeper, and made a great number of additions for the use of the University, which were so serviceable to Mr. Wood, that, as Mr. Smith informs me, (who has compared his book with Mr. Twyne's papers) he oftentimes took what

* This same objection was made by several persons in Anthony Wood's time, but that antiquary conceived Twyne to be the real author. *Athenæ Oxon.*

Twyne had done ready to his hands, without acknowledgment. Particularly he says the Discourse about Printing is wholly Twyne's, abating some few things which have happened since. I remember once I went into the roome where the said Charters, &c. are preserved, and happening to look over a volume of Mr. Twyne's hand writing found several particulars which Mr. Wood has in his Antiquities, and believe for that reason what Mr. Smith says to be in great measure true.

Oxon, March 3, 1705-6.

LETTER LVI.

From the same to the same.

I SUPPOSE you have looked into a book lately published, called *Chronicon Pretiosum*,* the chief design of which is to keep Mr.

* The first edition, although evidently published in 1706, is dated 1707. The best is 8vo. Lond. 1745, which possesses *An Historical Account of Coins*, with twelve plates not in the former impression. It is a work of considerable merit, displays great ingenuity and very extensive reading, and clearly makes good the case he has undertaken to prove: which is, "that if about the founder's time seven or eight marks were judged a competent provision for a single clergyman, and eight marks do not much exceed five pounds, then

Worth in his Fellowship of All Souls' College, which he ought to leave on account of the Archdeaconry of Worcester being almost a year since conferred on him, and is valued more in the Q.'s Book than is consistent with the oath he took at his entering upon his fellowship, viz. to observe all the statutes of the College. But the author of this book (which some say is Dr. William Fleetwood) endeavours to shew that he is not obliged to resign, if the value of money be considered as it was at that time.

Oxon, Nov. 23, 1706.

five pounds was a tolerable maintenance for a single student. And if so, then if twenty-eight or thirty pounds be now a days but a sufficient maintenance for a single student (sober and virtuous) it can be presumed to be no more now, than seven or eight marks heretofore were, and therefore may be enjoyed with the same innocence and honesty, together with a fellowship, according to the founder's will." The curious reader will find some interesting tables of the variation in prices of necessaries of life in this volume for the six hundred years immediately preceeding its appearance.

LETTER LVII.

From the same to the same.

The riot you hint at, was committed in All Souls' College Buttery about 12 o'clock on the 30th January. The two persons who were the chief instruments of it were Mr. Dalton, A.M. and Mr. Talbot, A.B. and son to the Bp. of Oxon. The former is one of those who were put into the Society by Dr. Tenison upon the devolution of that power to him on the death of the late Warden, Dr. Finch. In ridicule and contempt of the memory of the B. Martyr, they had woodcocks for the chief part of the entertainment, whose heads they cut off in a formal manner. Dalton (a sad fellow) would have had calves'-heads, but it seems he could not get the cook to dress them. There were also present Mr. Ibbetson, and Mr. Rogers, Fellows of Oriel College, and two of our Pro-Proctors. The matter is kept as secret as possible, and I cannot learn whether the Warden inflicted any punishment, or what reprimand the two Pro-Proctors had from Mr. Vice-Chancellor.

Oxon, March 1, 1706-7.

LETTER LVIII.

Dr. S. BARTON to Dr. TURNER, President of C. C. C.

Elections at C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1707.

REVD. SIR,

I RECEIVED yours of the 21st inst. and am glad to find by it that the young man you have chosen was visibly superior to him or them (whether one or more I know not) that appeared against him. And I am glad too that C. C. C. does still retain its credit for fair elections. I thank God, for that little concern that I had in them I always went by that principle, to chuse the best as well as I could judge. And yet I cannot but say, it is a very possible thing for a man (at least a man of no exacter and nicer a judgment than I am) to be in doubt in divers cases, supposing one make allowance for age, and for other advantages which one may possibly know that one lad has had above another. I believe therefore there is room for honest men that go by the same principle, sometimes to differ. And as a man when he is desired to write in behalf of a friend, ought not to ask more than favour in case of parity; so if he writes at all,

he cannot well ask less. I am glad however that there was really need of nothing in this case but sending the young man down to speak for himself. And I think it much for the honour of your College.

But I would willingly know your opinion, if you would be so free as to give it me concerning a case which falls in your way sometimes, and may do in mine (perhaps does) and that is, whether, if I am a member of a Society, such as yours is, or such as ours is at Westminster, in case a living be to be disposed of, (suppose in London) whether I may not without further scruple, give my vote for the senior of the body, that is desirous to have it, and leave it to the Bishop of the Diocese to consider whether he be a person fitly qualified? Or whether it be fit he should hold such a place, which the law perhaps makes tenable (at least with the Bishop's dispensation) with another which he had before? It conduces much to the peace of a Society, to dispose of things in this manner. But if there be really an election in these cases, then I should think, I ought, (as in your Scholarships) to give my vote for the fittest, at least not for one whom I judge an unfit person, and one not likely to do good in the place. Sir, if you would please to favour me with your opinion in this case, you would do me a real kindness, for which I should return you my hearty

thanks, tho' I may not do it for electing the lad whom I sent down.

I am, Sir, very sincerely,
Your affectionate and humble Servant,

SAML. BARTON.*

* Dr. Barton was originally a servitor of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1666 he was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi College, of which society he was elected fellow in 1681. He was afterwards appointed Chaplain of the House of Commons, and in 1696 became prebendary of Westminster. He died August 15, 1715, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He published eight sermons between 1689 and 1705, in one of which, preached before the Lord Mayor, on a thanksgiving day, he reproves those persons who are continually representing the affairs of their own country as less prosperous than their neighbours, and adds, "we shall do well to consider that it is no small matter that God has done for us, in preserving peace and tranquility here at home, giving us leave to sit in quiet *under our own vines, and under our own fig-trees*; a priviledge which our neighbours, many of 'em, dearly miss, and would be glad to purchase at any rate." *Serm. on the Day of Pub. Thanksgiving, Octob.* 27, 1692. Lond. 1692, 4to. p. 27.

LETTER LIX.

Mr. NORRIS to Dr. CHARLETT.

SIR,

I AM obliged to you for the favour of your letter, and since you are pleased to think that little Tract of mine worthy of another impression, if my bookseller be as willing to undertake it (as I presume upon such encouragement as you mention, he will) I shall be content to be at the pains to revise it, and to correct what I think may need correction in it, for which it is not unlikely that there may be occasion in a thing written so long ago, and when I was but a young man. Particularly what you are pleased to suggest shall be taken into consideration. That especially which concerns Bp. Sanderson, for whose judgement I want no due reverence, tho' authority is an argument of the least weight with me in matters of a rational nature.

But as to the continuation of his intended scheme, tho' I am indebted to my friends for their favourable opinion of my abilities, I cannot so easily think myself sufficient for such an undertaking, nor will my stock of health serve for it, nor will my leisure; whereof indeed I have very little, not only by reason of my parochial charge, but also because of the abundance of company I am exposed to, and the multitude of

visits* wherewith I am continually interrupted and engaged. But after all I am not so well satisfied with the subjects of that scheme, whether they are the most useful of any in the world to employ the consideration and time of a writer. And besides, perhaps I may have other designs, tho' I must needs say that I see no great reason that I have to labour on for the public, unless I had more encouragement.

Not that I am ambitious of preferment, or covetous of much wealth. God knows, I am neither. But I might perhaps be glad to be a little easier in the world, which indeed is but strait and hard with me, the clear income of my parsonage not being much above three-score and ten pounds a year, all things discharged, and what that is to maintain and breed up a family, and to live with some credit, decency, and reputation, (as I must do) in a dear country, and so public a place, being so near a great town, and a great road, where I am exposed to so much company from all parts, I leave you, Sir, to judge. I have but little reason to hope ever to see it better, especially as the world now goes. The B. of S.† I find, and am also so informed from those who well know his mind in that matter, is absolutely

* This letter has been printed in Seward's *Anecdotes*, where, by mistake, the word *vigils* is printed instead of *visits*.

† Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

resolved I shall never have any thing here. And *fata*, you know, *non sunt demulcenda*. But as I expect no preferment, so I thank God I can be contented without it. Only if my friends in the University, particularly yourself and the worthy Warden of All Souls, would be so kind as for my sake to shew some kindness to my son (who is almost ready to come thither) in giving him their assisting hand towards the procuring of a fellowship, I should accept the favour very thankfully, and think the pains sufficiently rewarded which I have bestowed to serve the public. Sir, it is not my talent to solicit for preferment; nor am I at all forward to do it, but having bred one of my sons a scholar (and a pretty good one I think he is for his age) and not being able out of my little income to afford him a maintenance for the finishing his education, I am forced to bespeak the favour of my friends in his behalf, and I hope I am not immodest or unreasonable in such a request. If I am, I hope you will, however, pardon the boldness and freedom of,

Honour'd Sir,

Your obliged and very humble servant,

J. Norris.*

Bemerton, April 9, 1707.

* John Norris was born about 1657, his father being a respectable clergyman, at Aldbourne, Wiltshire. He was educated at Winchester, and thence removed to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1680, he was elected Fellow of All Souls'

LETTER LX.

Mr. HEARNE to Dr. SMITH.

Dr. Wallis's Notes concerning Printing.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE sent you, as I promised in my last, Dr. Wallis's notes about printing, which I believe might be of use to Mr. Bagford,* provided he would compare them with the book

College, and entered into holy orders in 1684. In 1689, he obtained the rectory of Newton St. Leo, Somersetshire, married, and consequently resigned his fellowship. About the year 1691 or 2, he was presented to the rectory of Bemerton, Wiltshire, where he afterwards resided, till his decease, which happened in 1711, at the age of 54. He was a writer of great repute, and published several Treatises on Divinity and Philosophy. His *Miscellanies* are still read and applauded.

* John Bagford was originally a shoe-maker, then became a bookseller, in which capacity he collected for Bishop Moore, of Ely, who obtained him an admission into the Charter House. He intended to publish "*An Essay towards a Historical Treatise on that most universally famous, as well as useful, Art of Typography, from the first invention of it at Harlem, by Coster, with molds or blocks of wood,*" for which work he published proposals in folio. The original draught of these proposals was given by Dr. Mead (with several other of Bagford's papers on the same subject) to Hearne, and is now in the Bodleian, MS. RAWL. *Misc.* 396. It is written in his usual style and orthography.—"First," says he, "you shall haue the story of the seuirall bookes with picktures as

itself in which they are entered, or with some other copy of the same impression, for as I take it, he designs, amongst other things, to give us an account of the stamps or impressions upon the first paper; and any thing of Dr. Wallis's will be acceptable to curious men, at least he should not let slip the least notice he can meet with from such hands. * * *

Oxon, Apr. 14, 1707.

Some notes concerning Printing by Dr. Wallis, transcribed from a copy of St. Jerom's (or rather Rufinus's) *Expositio in Symbolum Apostolorum* in the Schools' Tower, printed at Oxon, in 1468, given to that place by Moses Pitt, 31 Jan. 1679-80. There is another copy of this book in the Publick Library, amongst Bp. Barlow's book's,*

ye A, B, C, &c."—In order to obtain materials for this work, he travelled to Holland, from which country he wrote several letters, now in the volume above-mentioned, (where also is his MS. life of Caxton in eight pages) and collected several very valuable specimens of early typography, which he sold to Lord Oxford. He died, aged 65, in 1716. The great mass of his collections are now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, some are at Cambridge, and the remainder in the Bodleian. Rawl. *Misc.* 396. 398.

* At the beginning in Dr. Barlow's hand, "Lib. T. Barlow, Coll. Reg. Oxon. Socij, ex dono reuerendissimi in Chō Patris Gul. Guxon, Episcopi Londinensis, et summi olim Angliæ Thesaurarij, Julij xxxi, cio ioc lvii." The title of

with some MS. notes at the beginning by the Bp.'s own hand.*

Primus omnium liber qui vulgo perhibetur fuisse impressus, est, Ciceronis Officia, Moguntiæ, Anno Domini 1465.

Hic autem, qui dicitur Hieronymi in Symbolum Apostolorum, (sed est Ruffini potius) impressus et finitus Oxoniæ, Anno 1468, 17 Decembris, (non nisi triennio postquam ille primus;) Baker, in Historia sua, perhibet artem typographicam, Londinum advectam esse anno 1471, et in Abbatia Westmonasteriensi primo exercitam fuisse, à Caxtono quodam (eodem cujus opera Oxonium pridem advecta fuerat, et qui Curcelleum quen-

this very curious book cannot be unacceptable: Jncipit exposicio sancti Jeronimi in simbolum apostolorʒ ad papaʒ laurētiū. It then commences,

> "m Jchi quidem fidelissime papa laurenti ad scribendum animus tã non est cupidus quã nec idoneus scienti non esse abqʒ periculo multo rū iudicijs ingeniũ tenue et exile committere—" &c.

Dr. Barlow underscores "Sancti Jeronimi," and writes in the margin, "Ruffini est hæc Expositio, nō Hieronimi." There are several marginal references in a hand considerably older, throughout the volume.

* At the end are several notes by Barlow, but they are chiefly titles of early printed books. It may be added that the Bishop was of opinion, that it is an authentic production, with an authentic date.

dam typographum ab Harlemo huc invitaverat.) Nescio tamen an ullus extet antiquior codex Londini impressus quam est Caxtoni Chronicon, Anno 1480.*

Jo. Wallis, Cust. Archiv. Univ. Oxon.

This book, (the outer margin being cut away more at the side than at the top and bottom; and because it hath eight leaves in one signature, or letter, as A, B, C, &c.) appears like a large octavo; but is indeed a small quarto, with two sheets in one signature, and one sewing; as appears both by the rules in the paper, which do not ly from top to bottom (as in folios and octavos,) but cross the page, from side to side, (as in octavos and decimo-sextos:) and by the mark of the paper, which is to be seen (near to the sewing,) not at the top of the page (as in octavos) but near the middle of it, as in quartos. As for instance, in the leaves signed, *a i. a iii. b i. b iiii. c ii. c iii. c iiii. d ii.* and (those which answer to them) *a* 8. *a* 6. *b* 8. *b* 5. *c* 7. *c* 6. *c* 5. *d* 7. (whence also it appears to be printed by half sheets: for *c* hath the mark oftener, and *d* seldomer than for

* Dr. Wallis's typographical knowledge was not, as it seems, very extensive. Caxton's earliest book was the French *Recueil des Histoires de Troyes*, printed abroad, between the years 1464 and 1467. His earliest work, with a date, at London, or rather Westminster, is *The Game and Playe of the Chesse*, 1474.

two sheets; that having three half-sheets marked, and but one unmarked; this one marked, and three unmarked.) The signature *e* hath five half-sheets (or $2\frac{1}{2}$ sheets;) of which *e* iiii. *e* v. and those answering to them, *e* 6. *e* 7. are marked; the other three half-sheets, being unmarked. The custom being then (as now it is) to set the mark of the paper in each sheet, in the middle of one of the half-sheets, and not of the other.*

* Of this extraordinary book, besides the two copies here noticed, there are others in the following libraries: the King's; Public Library at Cambridge; the Earl of Pembroke's, (Herbert 1391;) All Souls' College, Oxford; and one lately discovered in London, now in the collection of the Marquis of Blandford, who purchased it by auction for ninety-one pounds. The authenticity of the date has been questioned and defended at too great a length to admit of a review of the arguments on both sides in this note: the curious reader, however, may refer to

The Original and Growth of Printing, by Richard Atkyns, Esq. London, 1664, 8vo.

A Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England, by Conyers Middleton, D.D. Cambridge, 1735, 4to.

Essays on the Origin of Printing, by Bowyer and Nichols, London, 1774, 8vo.

Typographical Antiquities, by Ames and Herbert. London, 1790, 4to. p. 1386.

Memoir on the Origin of Printing, by Ralph Willett, Esq. *Archæologia*. London, 1794, 4to. xi. 267.

Origin and Progress of Writing, by Thomas Astle, Esq. London, 1803, 4to.

In Brazen-nose College Library there is a parchment book in folio, printed at Oxford,

Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. London, 1810, 4to. &c. &c.

That the volume was printed at Oxford in the year it professes to have been, there remains no doubt in the opinion of the writer of this note, whether by Corsellis is another question, and one which rests upon no good authority. All the argument brought against the date is, *the bare probability that an* X *might have been dropped by accident or design.* That it was not owing to the former is clear from the exact proportion of the space between each word in the line, for had a letter *fallen out,* it must have been *next to impossible,* that every other letter or figure *should have worked up in precise regularity,* as the fac-simile given in Herbert's *Ames,* shews to be the case.

As to the letter being dropped or rather omitted (for it could not as we have seen been dropped) *by design:* it need only be asked why should any one have attempted the deception, or what purpose could its success have answered? It could not have been done when Caxton's press existed, because the cheat must have been publicly known, and what advantage could have been reaped by any man, or body of men, at a subsequent period, by proving merely, that the University of Oxford possessed the knowledge of and executed an art of public utility three years before it was practised at Westminster?

The writer of this note has, since the sheet was sent to press, been favoured with a very interesting pamphlet on this curious book by Mr. Singer. He had no doubts on the authenticity of the volume before; but a perusal of this

A. D. 1481, viz. Alexandri [Aphrodisiensis] Expositio super tres libros de Anima. At the end of it are these words printed: Impressum per me Theodoricum Wod de Colonia in Alma Universitate Oxon. Anno Incarnationis Dnice M.CCCC.LXXXI. XI die mensis Octobris. Another copy of the same edition is in Oriel College Library.*

LETTER LXI.

Sir HANS SLOANE to Dr. CHARLETT.

History of Jamaica.—Error in the Map.—Union of Libraries.

London, April 26, 1707.

SIR,

I GIVE you many thanks for your letters which have only one fault in being too short. I would now and then give you the trouble of some much longer were not my time taken up with things of great necessity, which takes away the pleasure of the lives of physicians, and other professions, who are called upon of a sudden upon occasions that will not stay. I hope this

tract has confirmed him in his opinion, that the book was *published* at Oxford in the year in which it professes to have been printed.

* See Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, iii. 1394.

will excuse my not writing so often as I ought, for I will assure you this is the third post-night I designed to thank you for your letter wherein you are pleased to think my book of Jamaica any ways tolerable. I will order the fault to be mended you mention, the omission of Guadalupe in one of the maps. The graver was Mr. Harris, one of the best of that trade for maps, and yet you see what an error he has committed. That and more of the same nature will be mended ere the plates be used again. I thank you for your present of the Geneva letter, &c. which I have received. Baron Spanheim goes on apace with the second volume of his medals. Here are great designs on foot for uniting the Queen's library, the Cotton, and the Royal Society together. How soon they may be put in practice time must discover. I am, with great respect,

Your most obedt. Servt.

HANS SLOANE.

LETTER LXII.

ROBERT NELSON, Esq. to Dr. CHARLETT.

The Armenian Archbishop.—Potter on Church Government.

REVEREND SIR,

I WAS very unfortunate not to see your worthy neighbour the President of C. C. C.

when he was in town; but your obliging letter of the 22 April was left at my house, whereby I perceive you received from me the first news of the Armenian Archbishop, who designs, as I am informed, to set out this week for Oxford, with a cargo of those books he has printed in his own language for the promoting piety and learning, which he designs as a present to the public library. I need not entreat your favour in his behalf, your own obliging disposition will prompt you to do him what service lies in your power. He has not procured above 200 as yet towards his admirable design, neither, as I understand, does he aim at above 100 more; which shews that he is not very intent upon gain. I must beg the favour of you to recommend him to our worthy friend the President, who is able and ready for good works. I rather chuse this way of making the Archbishop known to you than by sending a letter by himself, because this leaves you more at your liberty. I have just finished Dr. Potter's Discourse of Church Government, which I look upon as a most admirable performance, and which will, I hope, by the blessing of God, rectify those loose notions which too many learned and judicious men have entertained in the matter. I am glad such a book comes from that quarter, for I apprehend that set of men stand most in need of it. By my consent every candidate of Holy Orders should be obliged to give a perfect account of it

before he is ordained, and then we might hope the same notions by degrees might be instilled into the laity. The Dean's admirable book is this day published, and I am not a little pleased to see that he and Dr. Potter so well agree in Ecclesiastical principles. But of all this, Sir, you will make a better judgment yourself, tho' when our minds are full we cannot help venting ourselves to our friends. I am very much concerned that the Charity Schools are not yet set up in the University; certainly it deserves the consideration of so great and weighty a body. I am,

Revd. Sir,

Your faithful humble Servt.

Rob. Nelson.*

22 May, 1707.
Ascension Day.

* See a long account of this excellent man in the *Biographia Britannica*, and in Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, 8vo. edition. It was not a little surprising, that a person of so opposite a faith as Mr. Nelson, should have married a Roman Catholic, (Lady Theophila Lucy, widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, Bart. and second daughter of George, Earl of Berkeley, who had changed her religion;) but the lady concealed her religious opinions from her husband till after their marriage. In the celebrated popish controversy about 1686, Mr. and Lady Nelson aided their respective causes with their pens, and published some tracts on the different sides of the question; but this circumstance neither abated his love, nor altered his conduct towards her,

LETTER LXIII.

From the same to the same.

REVEREND SIR,

I DO most heartily congratulate the advantageous addition the providence of God has made to your circumstances. I find all your friends rejoice upon this occasion, and indeed all good men have reason to express their satisfaction, because a plentiful fortune sits best upon those who have generous and obliging inclinations.

I owe a great many thanks in particular for your kindness to the venerable Archbishop: you did a great deal of justice to the University in the respect you paid him, and in the handsome present you provided for him; he retains a grateful sense of it, and his nephew expressed himself very fully upon that subject before his departure.

I hope to find a way of addressing to the V. C. about the Charity Schools. It is very fit they should take their rise from him. When Dr. Gastrell's sermon is printed, and the account that is to be annexed to it, I will take care it shall be laid before him.

I was very sorry I was out of town when you

and he continued, to her decease, a most tender and excellent husband: indeed Lady Nelson appears to have been in every way worthy his warmest esteem and affection.

did me the favour of a visit; my worthy neighbour took care to let me know the kindness you designed me. May you long enjoy the good living you are in possession of, and speedily attain what you have reason farther to expect. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your most faithful

Humble Servant,

ROB. NELSON.

12 July, 1707.
Ormond Street.

LETTER LXIV.

From the same to the same.

Charity Schools.—Lessons for Holydays.

REVEREND SIR,

I REJOICE very much in the progress that is made towards the setting up Charity Schools in Oxford. It will be much for the honour of the University, as well as for the benefit of the poor inhabitants. I shall be glad to know to what sum your subscriptions amount already, and if you want any assistance from London as to the methods of erecting the Schools, I will undertake to send a person on purpose rather than that the work should miscarry.

As to the case you put in relation to the Sunday and Holyday Service, which ought to have the preference when they meet; I think, if I mistake not, our Rubrick has determined it. Among the Orders for reading the Holy Scriptures, there are these words: *And note, that whensoever proper psalms or lessons are appointed, then the Psalms and Lessons of ordinary course appointed in the Psalter and Kalendar (if they be different) shall be omitted for that time.* The same direction is given in the Rubrick about the first lesson; from which I argue that the Holyday lessons being the proper lessons, and the Sunday those of ordinary course, the first ought to take place of the latter, by which all the rest of the service ought to be regulated. In the case of Christmas-day which sometimes falls on a Sunday it is never disputed, and I believe it will hold in all other Holydays, when the Sunday-collect may be used with that of the Holyday. My good neighbour who is much your humble servant is of the same opinion; and

I am, with great respect,

Reverend Sir,

Your most faithful humble Servant,

ROB. NELSON.

St. Simon and St. Jude,
1707.

LETTER LXV.

From the same to the same.

Epistles and Gospels.

St. Andrew's Eve, 1707.
Ormond Street.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE been lately for some time absent from London and returned but this evening, which is the true reason, I have deferred answering your's of the 4th instant, which has lain upon my table ever since. We want Rubricks upon several occasions, and particularly in the case you put about Advent Sunday and St. Andrew's falling upon the same day, but I can tell you the Church of Rome put the First Sunday in Advent in the number of the Sundays of the *primæ classis*, as Easter Sunday and Trinity Sunday, which take place of all other Holydays, so that according to that rule the Epistle and Gospel for the Sunday ought to be read, tho' both Collects may be used; this is all I know in the matter. I should be glad to have a particular account of your subscription, which other hands make amount to above 100l. a year.

I am,
Your most faithful humble Servant,

R. NELSON.

LETTER LXVI.

Dr. HYDE to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) HUDSON.

On augmenting the Second Librarian's Salary, &c.

[no date.]

MR. HUDSON,

I HERE send you the list of Dr. Sloane's books, which I thought had been now waste paper; but if the Curators should insist upon entering them, I will direct you as well as I can. When I have writ in the margin DUPL. all those are returned. Many of the figures were rubbed off in carriage, so that it was impossible to compare them with the list exactly. Of the Quartos there wanted above *an hundred* not sent, and I shewed it to Mr. Wanley, who thought there might be some mistake in the packing them up. Upon these considerations, it will be difficult and impossible to enter them exactly. But if it should be insisted on, you may enter a good parcel of them to make a shew in the Album; though I scarce think it for the credit of the business, *nos inter nos*. If they must be entered, I advise you to adjust the business of paying the scribe, for it will cost a great deal of money, to be written (as the Statutes require) in a fair hand *quæ legentium oculos oblectabit*.

About half a year ago, the Vice-Chancellor was speaking of adding two Masters of Arts for

assistants to the Library-keeper. If you tell him that you want assistance, then you will hear what he thinks of it. But for my part, I could not guess whence he would wish a salary sufficient to oblige men to a constant attendance. It is my opinion it should be such as intend to live always in the University, that you may not be always troubled with new persons who understand not the business.

At a late meeting of the Curators, I urged them to give ten pounds to Mr. Crabbe, in regard of his great pains in entering books in the Catalogue, and in regard of the smallness of his place. They did with some difficulty give him the money, but the first reason they did not much approve, saying that some of us should have done it without making them pay for it. The second reason of the smallness of his place, they willingly admitted, the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Bouchier both confessing it impossible for him to live upon it: wherefore it is my opinion your first request should be to mend the salary of Mr. Crabbe, that so you may retain him who understands [the] business, before you are troubled with strangers who understand it not.

There is but one Catalogue wherein the insertions are compleat, it is in Mr. Crabbe's study. Of this Catalogue you must have a great care that it be not torn by common use, for it will be irrecoverable; and therefore I durst not let it be

open for common use, seeing how ill the other Catalogues are used by careless people.

Some in the University have been very troublesome in pressing that their Servitors may transcribe Manuscripts for them, though not sworn to the Library, nor yet capable of being sworn: wherefore the Curators made an order (as you will find in the Book of Orders in the Archives,) "That none were capable of transcribing, except those who had right of studying in the Library, viz. Batchelors."

You ought to translate the Bodleian Statutes into English, to imprint them in your head. But if any do press for concessions, answer that you must consider what the Statutes allow in that case; and then if you send Mr. Crabbe to me, I will tell you what is statute, and what is the practice in such case.

Your humble Servant,

THO. HYDE.

Mr. Wanley, besides the 12*l.* per ann. was paid for all particular services distinctly.

LETTER LXVII.

Dr. ARBUTHNOT to Dr. CHARLETT, at Hambleton, near Henley-upon-Thames.

On the Death of Dr. Gregory.

Maidenhead, Greyhound Inn,
Tuesd. 3½ afternoon. [Oct. 1708.]

DEAR SIR,

THIS gives you the bad news of the death* of our dear friend Dr. Gregory, who died about one o'clock this afternoon, in this Inn, in his way to London from Bath. He sent to me last night to Windsor; I found him in a resolution to go forward to London this morning, from which I happily dissuaded, finding him in a dying condition. He has a child, an only daughter, dead at London of the small pox, of which neither he nor his wife knew any thing, for I would not tell them; the rest of his family lie sick of the same disease, so you may easily guess what a disconsolate condition his poor widow must find herself in. She would be glad to see you to advise about his burying. My present thought and advice is to bury him at

* We have just now received news of the death of Dr. David Gregory, our Scotch Professor of Astronomy. His distemper was a consumption. HEARNE, *MSS. Collections*, vol. 17. (1708.) 197.

Oxford, where he is known, amongst those who will shew a great deal of respect to his memory,* and it is almost the same distance from this place as London. Mrs. Gregory begs the favour to see you here if possible, being one of his most intimate friends, whom he always confided in. I am in great grief, and shall stay here as long as

* The following *Testimonial in favour of Dr. Gregory*, from Sir Isaac Newton, is taken from the original in the Bodleian:

London, July 28, 1691.

Being desired by Mr. David Gregorie, Mathematick Professor of the Colledge in Edinburgh, to testifie my knowlege of him, and having known him by his printed Mathematical Performances, and by discoursing with travellers from Scotland, and of late by conversing with him; I do account him one of the most able and judicious Mathematicians of his age now living. He is very well skilled in Analysis and Geometry, both new and old. He has been conversant in the best writers about Astronomy, and understands that science very well. He is not only acquainted with books, but his invention in Mathematical things is also good. He has performed his duty at Edinburgh with credit, as I hear, and advanced the Mathematicks. He is reputed the greatest Mathematician in Scotland, and that deservedly so far as my knowledge reaches, for I esteem him an ornament to his country, and upon these accounts do recommend him to the Electors of the Astronomy Professor into the place in Oxford, now vacant. Sic subscribitur

Js. Newton, Math. Prof. Cantab.

I can in hopes of seeing you. If I am not here you will find his brother-in-law Dr. Oliphant.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Jo. Arbuthnot.

LETTER LXVIII.

From the same to the same.

[Oct. 1708.]

DEAR SIR,

I have been extremely afflicted for the loss of our worthy friend Dr. Gregory. I am sure you have lost a true and sincere friend and an agreeable companion. I gave you the account of his death, the manner of which was as became a good and a wise man. The first resolution was to have buried him at Oxford, which indeed I was mightily for, but there was no body there to embalm the body, and before we could have got people from London it would have smelt, they having let four and twenty hours pass without doing any thing: besides his poor wife was in a distraction what to do, whether to go to her family, one of which was dead, and the rest sick of the small pox, so that when all circumstances were considered, and she had talked with her brother Dr. Oliphant, it was thought ad-

visable to bury him at Maidenhead, where he was attended very decently, Mr. Cherry having been very serviceable. Mrs. Gregory desires to do all the honour to his memory that she can, and if it be usual to make a monument in another place, she would willingly erect one in Oxford.* I should be glad [if] you would talk with his worthy friend the Dean of Christ Church about this matter. His papers relating to Apollonius are to be put in Mr. Dean's hands. We are

* A monument was erected to his memory on one of the north-west pillars in the nave of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, by his widow, with the following inscription:

P. M.
DAVIDIS GREGORII, M.D.
Qui
Aberdeniæ natus, Jun. 24, 1661,
In Academia Edenburgensi
Matheseos Prælector Publicus
Deinde Oxonii
Astronomiæ Professor Savilianus.
Obiit Oct. 10, A.D. 1708.*
Ætatem Illi heu brevem Natura concessit
Sibi Ipse longam prorogavit
Scriptor Illustris.
Desideratissimo Viro
ELIZABETHA UXOR.
M. P.

* The writers of Gregory's Life in the *Biographia* have given a very erroneous description of this monument, and have made him die in 1710. The concurrent testimonies of the preceding letters and notes will correct that account.

using our interest for John Keill, but have great difficulties to manage some people. I shall trouble you to give my services to my friends at Oxford. I am, with all respect,

Sir,

Your most obliged friend, and
most humble servant,

Jo. Arbuthnot.

LETTER LXIX.

Mr. BROKESBY to Mr. T. HEARNE.

Longevity.—Names of Places.

* * * * * * *

As for the Authors who have given us an account of long-lived persons, Dr. Hakewell's Apology is not to be forgotten; as I question but the like may be found in Mr. Wanley's *Wonders in the Little World,* and I conjecture in Dr. T. Fuller's *Worthies.* Those you mention in France are very considerable. Mr. Dodwell tells me of a remarkable instance, that he had from one Mr. Atherton, a native of Lancashire, and his cotemporary at the college in Dublin, of a woman whom he had seen, commonly called "The Cricket of the Hedge," that lived in Lancashire, who remembered Bosworth Field. I purpose by friends in those parts to procure an

account of her, and if it be considerable to impart it to you. There was a woman in my parish in Yorkshire, named Jane Wilson, who gave out that she was six-score years old, and after, seven score, and hence had many visitants from whom she got money. She was born before registers were kept in country parishes, which was not till the 3d or 4th year of Queen Elizabeth, tho' there were injunctions for them in King Edward the 6th reign.* Hence I could have no light for the time of her baptism. The account she gave me of her self would not amount to what she pretended. She said she was 50 years old when she was married, that she had bin married two years before she had her eldest son; his age we had in our register. This raised her age to about 113, when she dyed. Tho' it is unusual, it is not incredible, for women to have children at that age, in that Fra. Junius on Ruth, in the

* The introduction of Parochial Registers in England was in consequence of the injunctions of Thomas Lord Cromwell, which, according to Holinshed, were set forth in September, 1538, the thirtieth year of Henry VII. but were not much attended to, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who issued injunctions concerning them in the 1st, 7th, and 39th years of her reign. It appears that in Spain they had been in use many years before, and are said to have been instituted by Cardinal Ximenes, in order to remedy the disorders arising from the frequency of divorces in that country, in the year 1497.

Preface, if I mistake not, tells of a woman in the Palatinate of the Rhine, who had *gemellos* at the 155th year of her age, whom he had seen. This might happen to women of extraordinary constitutions, and such we must conclude them to be, who arrive at so great an age, tho' diet and exercise may conduce much thereto. This poor woman's habitation could help little thereto, tho' such as she was well pleased with, all being but one room, a hearth against the end wall built of a coarse stone, and a hole above to let out the smoke. Her food was plain, parsnips boiled or soused in whey, and sweetened with sugar or molasses was a great dish with her, and I believe chiefly used by her. A pigeon, or the like, and a draught or two of ale were very acceptable, with which my wife used to gratify her, when she came to my house, which was about a measured mile from her own, and yet she walked it, even within less than a year before she died. You will excuse this story as told to your self, tho' unfit for the Britannia; tho' there was one such of a man who died about two or three years since at Northampton, whose exact age I have forgotten. Mr. Wood takes notice of Mother George in Oxford.

As for your supposal that *Wargrave* was a place where some battle was fought, from the etymology of the word, Mr. Dodwell looks on it as only an ingenious conjecture, unless you had

some foundation for it in history. Many indeed, and those great battles, in our Island, have been fought, of which historians tell us nothing. But there are other monuments of battles, which could you produce, would confirm your thoughts of Wargrave, and those are barrows or tumuli, such as those remarkable ones near Stevenage in Hertfordshire, as also in other places, resembling that which Tacitus, *Annal.* l. 1, c. 62, tells us Germanicus raised, when he buried the bodies of Varus's legions, by which Mr. Camden somewhere (if my memory fails not) illustrates some found in our Island. Your etymology of *grave* is unquestionable; they in the east riding of Yorkshire express the operation of the spade by *graving,* and that of the mattock by digging. But then *grave* has another sense, as first the name of an Officer, and then a title of honour, made of ȝeþeþa, reeve, the name of an officer, from whence *shire-reeve,* the same as *comites,* who had authority in the precinct they were named from, as great at least, as the annual authority of our *Vice-comites,* Sheriffs. This is prefixed to names of places, Graven-Hague, *Hagæ Comitis,* the celebrated place of the Belgic States-General Assembling. May not our *Graves-end* come from thence?

But then *grave* was anciently used for *grove, a* and *o* being convertible, and so Mr. Dodwell observes this town is often pronounced *Wargrove,*

and so I believe it is of that signification, when it is the termination of towns' names; and most probably of this, when these parts, as you rightly observe of *Chiltern*, (from which this was not far distant) were *sylvis horrida*, a character formerly given to the whole island. The conversion of *o* into *a*, and the contrary, minds me of what I imparted to my learned friend Mr. John Ray, upon the sight of his collection of local words, (together with some other words which I had observed in Yorkshire) that the different pronunciation of words in those parts from that in the southern parts, helps us to understand the original of our language, and particularly in respect to towns' names. They pronounce *lang*, *brame*, *stane*, for *long*, *broom*, *stone*, &c. Hence *Langton*, *Langley*, *Bramton*, and *Stanton*, the last of which are generally eminent for their stoniness. So to *cape*, the same as to *cope*, a wall, from *caput*, as the cape of a cloke was to cover the head. They pronounce *ake* or *yake* for *oak*, from whence *ake-corn*, *glans*; *Aclea*, *Oakley*; and *Bairn*, a child, is *born*, answering to the Latin *natus*, a *son* as well as *born*. They likewise cast away the aspirates, in words in which we use them; as *Birk* for *Birch*; *Brigg* for *Bridge*; *Kist* for *Chest*, so nearer approaching *Cista*; *Kyrk* for *Church*, κυριακον. So Kinkcough, for what we call chin-cough; *to kink* being used to express the holding the breath long,

as if near choking. But I will trouble you no longer with these things, but refer you to Mr. Ray's second edition of that book, published 1691 or 1692, where I am told these and more of this kind are inserted, as received from me.

The terminations of towns' names are easier to be accounted for, than what is prefixed thereto. Tho' what you say of *Waltham,* I agree with you, the Weald of Kent being hence called, as is observed by Mr. Camden, to be a woody tract. Hence it gives names to other towns, as do *Wood, Hurst, Grove, Holt, Shaw,* and other words of the same signification, as *Toft,* and possibly *Stoke,* from the Saxon ȝtoce, *truncus.* (Vide Gibson de nom. loc. explicat. in *Chron. Sax.*) Tho' when the word *brook* generally denotes a small water-course, I cannot apprehend how it agrees to Shottesbrook, and much less to Low-brook, and hence must have some other signification, which Dr. Kennet sometime mentioned, but Mr. Cherry has forgotten. *Bourn* the name of a great town in Lincolnshire, and the termination of many others, signifies both a brook (or *a beck,* as it is called in Yorkshire, and is the termination of several places, as Welbeck, Sandbeck, &c.) and also a valley.

As I agree with you for the reason of the name Alchester, or Aldchester (in Yorkshire they still say Auld for Old) and as the Anonymous Author's derivation from Allectus is a mere fancy,

so I look on his making the termination of *field* to signify always places where battles were fought; it seeming to be of near as large a signification as the French *ville*, a frequent termination of their towns. But this subject of the Etymology of places is too large a subject for a letter. Only for *Bath* being derived from a Saxon word seems too late, when *Mons Badonicus* (and *Bath* seems to be of the same original) is mentioned by Gildas, and therefore seems to be so called by the Britons. Unless you will say, that both Britons and Saxons named it so by a corruption of the Latin *Balnea* or *Baiæ:* and indeed it is most probable the Romans, and afterwards the Saxons took the name, as they understood the use of the waters, from them. But this is only a conjecture.

Mr. Dodwell's surmise that in the hills near Bath there might be iron mines, tho' now exhausted, which might be cultivated and improved by the *fabricæ*, that lay there, minded me of some iron mines wrought by the Romans not far from thence on the other side of the Severn sea, in Monmouthshire (observed by Mr. Lhlwyd in explaining the inscription of Jupiter Dolychenus) the remainders of which are still employed, especially by the Artificers of Bromicham, [Birmingham] (which are brought up the Severn to Bewdley) in making the plates of fine locks, that being more pliant than any other iron we have; which is taken notice of by *Yarrington*, who

calls them the Roman Cinders, in his book entituled *England's Improvement by Sea and Land*, published about 30 years ago.* A particular account of these, as also of Sir Carbery Price's Mines, would be acceptable to such Readers of the Britannia, who are curious enquirers after the Natural History of this Island, both of which it is probable Mr. Lhlwyd might procure from his correspondents in those parts.

* * * * *

Since the writing of the former I saw the *Chronicon Saxon.* and therein the learned Dr. Gibson's explication of names, and the very useful rules he gives to find out the original of the names of places, which I question not but he could now give us more enlarged, since his useful improvement and additions made to the Britannia. This hath induced me, together with your observations,

* The whole title runs thus: "England's Improvement by Sea and Land. To out-do the Dutch without Fighting. To pay Debts without Moneys. To set at work all the Poor in England with the growth of our own Lands. To prevent unnecessary Suits in Law; with the Benefit of a Voluntary Register. Directions where vast quantities of Timber are to be had for the building of Ships; with the Advantage of making the Great Rivers of England Navigable. Rules to prevent Fires in London, and other Great Cities. With directions how the several Companies of Handicraftesmen in London may always have cheap Bread and Drink. By ANDREW YARRANTON, Gent." London, 1677, small 4to. It is in the Bodleian Library. 4to. B. 13. Art.

to be a little more particular on that subject, tho' my ignorance in the Saxon tongue might be sufficient to discourage me. If I can do any thing therein, which may at least please my self, I shall not fail, knowing your candour, to impart it to your self, who has bin pleased to think so favorably of my mean performances.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate and much obliged

Friend and Servant,

FRA. BROKESBY.*

Shottesbrooke,
Dec. 12, 1708.

* In Ray's Preface to his second edition of "A Collection of English Words not generally used," he acknowledges the receipt of a letter "with a large catalogue of Northern words, their significations and etymologies," from "his worthy friend Mr. Francis Brokesby, some time fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and since Rector of Rowley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire;" and in his Postscript to that work, there are "Some Observations made and communicated by Mr. Francis Brokesby, concerning the Dialect and various Pronunciation of Words in the East-Riding of Yorkshire."

Mr. Francis Brokesby "is a learned divine and a non juror." MS. note by Hearne to Brokesby's *Proposals towards promoting the Propagation of the Gospel, in a Letter to Mr. Nelson.* 4to. London, 1708. He assisted Mr. Nelson in compiling his "Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England;" and was the author of several tracts.

LETTER LXX.

Mr. HOLDSWORTH to ROBERT LLOYD, Esq.

On the Muscipula.

DEAR ROBIN,

I CANNOT condole the loss of your father, but I must at the same time wish you joy of having your estate so well settled in your own hands. I hope that it will not hinder your acceptance of this, which you had the good nature not to refuse when I was with you here. When you have leisure to read over my Epistle Dedicatory, I must desire you to excuse the familiarity I have used in it. I should excuse myself also for not drawing your picture there to a greater length, but I am afraid lest in begging your pardon I should offend your modesty, which every body must know I had regard to, when I did not enlarge upon your character. If there are any such silly peevish people near you, who will be offended at what I have sent you, I am sorry you have such neighbours. I am certain no man of sense can be angry at such trifles, and I was well assured of that when I desired your protection. I am told that a young fellow of Jesus, whose fingers for a long time have itched to be at me, has undertaken to answer my poem in heroic verse. I cannot learn how he attacks me, but I suppose he has

endeavoured to prove from musty old authors, and ancient records, that my history of Mouse-traps is not authentic. I would not willingly enter into so learned a controversy, but if I should be obliged to fight it out with brimstone and matches, I hope, Dear Robin, you will still patronize me. I would not have broke in so long upon your more serious business at this time, but I am afraid the Welsh Carrier comes but once a quarter; and therefore I could not let slip such an opportunity of assuring you, that I am sincerely,

Your most affectionate
Obliged humble Servant
ED. HOLDSWORTH.*

Magd. Coll.
Whit-Sunday,
1709.

* For accounts of this "elegant Latin poet, judicious critic, faithful friend, and good Christian," we may refer to Nichols's *History of Leicestershire; Anecdotes of Bowyer;* and *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1791. It is sufficient to state, that he was born in 1688, educated at Winchester, became tutor at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he had been instructed by the notorious Dr. Sacheverell. He quitted the university in 1715 on account of his political principles; for, as he abhorred the new government, so he resolved not to swear allegiance to it, and, as a proof of his consistency, gave up every prospect of academical advancement. From this period he supported himself by being a private tutor to

LETTER LXXI.

Mr. HEARNE to Mr. CHERRY.

A Remarkable Accident.

HONOUR'D SIR,

I DESIRE that you would be pleased to order one of your servants to call next Wednesday at Bray-Wick, where will be left a little parcel directed to you, in which you will find 3 copies of my edition of *King Alfred's Life*, one large for yourself, and 2 small, one of which is for Mr. Dodwell, and the other for Mr. Brokesby. I desire you would be pleased to accept of this small present, and to deliver the other two to those excellent gentlemen with my best service and respects. I thank you all for your civilities shewn to my good friends that came from beyond sea.

During the late hard season there happened near Yeovil, in Somersetshire, a very remarkable accident, which I shall relate to you as I had it from Mr. Hunt, A.M. and fellow of Balliol College, an ingenious gentleman and a native of the place.

A poor woman of that country having been at

young noblemen and persons of fortune. He died in 1747, beloved by all his friends, and respected even by all his opponents.

Chard to sell her yarn, in her return home fell so very ill that she was forced to put in at a little house, and being towards evening she desired the people that they would let her sit up by the fire all night, she being so very sick as not in any condition to go home. This was denied. Upon which she went out, and coming to a hedge she was forced to lie down under it. It snowed very hard, and in a little time she was almost covered with it. At last a man, one of her neighbours, came by, who seeing her asked her how she came to be so mad as to lye there, to be starved with cold. She said her sickness was so violent she could not possibly go farther. Hereupon he took her up, and bid her try as well as she could, adding that 'twas not so very far for her to go. She followed him a little way, but being not in a condition to hold out, she left him, and returned to the hedge again, where she lay'd herself down; and the snow falling still very hard, she was soon covered with it. Thus she continued for at least a week, so that her neighbours made great enquiry after her, but no one could give any account except the man before mentioned, who however was forced to be silent, least he should have been taken up upon suspicion of having made her away. During this surprise, a poor woman of the same place dreamed one night that she lay under a hedge in such a place. She acquainted her neighbours with the dream, who immediately

went to the place with sticks, which they forced thro' the snow. At last one of them upon putting his stick down thought he heard something groan. Upon which he thrust it down with more force, which made the woman cry out, O for God's sake do not kill me. She was taken out to the astonishment of them all, and was found to have taken great part of her upper garment for sustenance. Upon inquiry, she told them she had lain very warm, and had slept most part of the time. One of her legs lay just under a bush, so that 'twas not quite covered with snow, by which it became almost mortifyed, but 'tis like to do very well. The woman is in a cheerful condition, and there has been a person in Oxford, who saw her walk the street since this amazing accident. She lay under the hedge at least seven days.*

On Thursday morning last dy'd Dr. Bayly, Principal of New-Inn-Hall.

I am, Sir,

Your most oblig'd humble Servt.

THO. HEARNE.

Oxon. April 3, 1709.

For The Honour'd Mr. Francis
Cherry, at Shottesbrooke, near
Maidenhead, in Berks.

* The accident which befel this poor woman must remind our readers of a similar one which happened to Elizabeth Woodcock, who remained buried in snow near Cambridge,

LETTER LXXII.

Extract of a Letter from the same to the same.

Bidding to Prayer.—On the word Thwayte.

I SUPPOSE you have in your study the excellent book of Sir Hammond L'Estrange's called *The Allyance of Divine Offices.** At the latter end of it (pag. 338) he has published the ancient form of *Bidding of the Prayers,* in which is the following passage, of which I should be glad to have the opinion not only of yourself, but of Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Brokesby. "Ye shulle bydde for tham that this cherche honour with book, with bell, with westiments, with THWAYTE, oder with lyght, oder with eny oder ournaments to roof, oder to grounde with londe, oder with rent where through God and our Lady, and all halhen of hevene beth the fairer inservit her, oder elliswar." This form was transcribed by a Cambridge gentleman from a spare parchment leaf put at the beginning of the Summs of Gulielmus

from the evening of the 2d, till the noon of the 10th, of February, 1799. She survived the accident about five months. For a curious narrative of all the particulars, see the *Gent. Mag.* for Aug. 1799.

* The Alliance of Divine Offices exhibiting all the Liturgies of the Church of England since the Reformation, &c. By Hamon L'Estrange, Esq. *London,* 1659, *fol.*

de Pagua in the University Library there, and so is above $\overline{cccc}$ years old. The transcriber has added several conjectures and emendations in the margin, which Sir Hammond has taken care to print faithfully; but opposite to the word THWAYTE he has put *quænam vox ista?* signifying thereby that he was ignorant what the meaning of it should be. Nor has Sir Hammond offered at any solution. I was talking with Mr. Thwaites of Queen's College about this word, who told me that he formerly considered it, at the request of a Doctor of Divinity and Head of a College in this University, and that he gave it in as his opinion, that the word should be THWAYLE, and that it either comes from the Saxon word Þpeal, i.e. *lotio, ablutio, dilutio;* or else from Þpealu, i. e. *lavacra;* by which it will betoken *Baptisteria* or *Fonts.* This conjecture might be approved of, if we could find that the word was at this time used to signify so, or if it would agree with the other words which I have transcribed. They are commanded to pray for those who had made some extraordinary benefactions; but fonts were ordinary and of course in every church. The parish was obliged to find them, whether there were benefactors or no. Besides they had nothing of extraordinary in their work, unless now and then. By the Ecclesiastical Canons they were to be of stone, and so they have been

constantly. Hence they were called *Font-stones* in Geoffery Chaucer's time,

> Mauricius at *Font-stone* they him calle.
>
> [See in the *Tale of the Man of Lawes*, Part ii.]

and I believe that was the name they were called by at the time that the Form of Bidding was made. The rich *Baptisterium*, indeed, of Constantine the Great, had within it silver, and 'twas adorned with other things that were suitable; and so we read of a few others. But that was reckoned princely, and altogether against the common course. We must therefore look for something that may answer the other extraordinary gifts here mentioned, such as might strike an immediate zeal in the several members to put up their prayers for the respective benefactors. If we have recourse to the other Form of Bidding of Prayers, printed by Sir Hammond, pag. 181, the word must be equivalent to *lamp*, for so it is expressed—"Also ye shall pray for all those that have honoured the Church with light, lamp, vestment, or bell, or with any other ornaments, by which the service of Almighty God is the better maintained and kept." This might be allowed, if the word did at all answer, or could we suppose that the word *lamp* could be so much corrupted. With more probability therefore I take the word THAYTE, TWAITE, or

THWAYTE (*h* being left out, or retained at liberty, as appears from a great number of instances) to signify *a wood grubbed up and turned to arable.* This explication is warranted by Sir Edward Coke upon Littleton. fol. IV. 6, Now this arable land being given to any church, it could not but be reckoned an extraordinary benefaction, and the donors accounted as deserving the greatest commendation, and to be always remembered in the prayers of the congregation. Such sort of benefactions were frequently made about the XIIIth Century, when the clergy were in great esteem, and vast tythes granted on that account, which is however chiefly owing to the cunning of the instruments of the Bishop of Rome.

Oxon, April 24th, 1709.

LETTER LXXIII

MATTHEW GIBSON to THOMAS HEARNE.

Mr. Brome.—History of Herefordshire.—Leland.

MY VERY LEARNED AND WORTHY FRIEND,

I MOST thankfully acknowledge that I received your's, dated the 17th of April last; and blush that I should be so tardy in making a return; which, indeed, nothing could excuse, but

want of suitable matter, which the country does not afford. For, though we have many learned and ingenious men, yet few, or none at all, that I know of, are preparing any thing for the public; except it be Mr. Brome, formerly of Christ Church, who has made many and curious collections, in order to compose The Natural History of Herefordshire. A work which he is certainly well fitted for, being a gentleman well versed in antiquity, and all kinds of learning; of an impartially and indefatigably searching temper; but withall so modest, that I am afraid the diffidence of his own worth may suppress, or at least delay, the publishing of that work. He very kindly communicated to me Leland,* that famous antiquary, with whom I was incredibly delighted, both for the sweetness of his style, and the subject of his writing. But I must needs own, I was mightily disappointed in my expectation of the Editor's great performance,

* This alludes to Leland's *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis,* which were published from the originals in the Bodleian Library, by Anthony Hall, fellow of Queen's college, in two volumes, Oxford, 1709. Hearne's copy of this work is now in the Bodleian, (8vo. Rawl. 57.) and that diligent antiquary has collated it with Leland's MSS. as far as page 135. He complains of Hall's as "a very faulty edition," and with great justice, for it abounds in mistakes and omissions, many of great import to the sense of the work.

who methinks is guilty of some solecisms in the Dedication, and I am sure, much mistaken, in his explanation at the end. Besides Mr. Brome's Natural History of our County, we have nothing that I can presume will be news to you, except it be that Dr. Smallbrook (by his Grace of Canterbury's option) is made Canon of our Cathedral, which was once discoursed of, for our friend Mr. Kennett. I should be glad to hear from you where that worthy gentleman is at present, and when you expect his return into England. An account of the success of your indefatigable labours would be extremely welcome to me, to whom may aptly be applied the saying of St. Jerome concerning Victorinus, "deest eruditio, non eruditionis voluntas," for I love dearly to hear of the progress of learning, though it is not my poor capacity to promote it. Some of better abilities, to whom I communicated your undertaking a new edition of Tully's works, are eager to know what forwardness it is in; which I promised to inform them of, the next time you should do me the favour of a letter, which I hope will not be long, for you must unbend your bow sometimes, and intermit your studies for a while, that you may sit again at them with greater alacrity and vigour. Writing a letter now and then to an old friend, should methinks be a diversion to you, as it is an happiness to him. You are well acquainted not only with all the books which

are at present in the press, but likewise are providing for it; an account of which, as soon as you conveniently can, would oblige me more than you can possibly imagine. Pray, who is the reputed author of the Monthly Censura Temporum? and the late Dialogue between Timothy and Philotheus? What is the meaning this ironical book of the Rights meets with no antagonist among you? must such impiety ride in triumph? and have you no hands to defend the walls of Troy? Pray Sir, favour me with a letter at your first leisure, by which you will infinitely oblige,

Mr. Hearne,

Your most affectionate Friend,

and most humble Servt.

MATTHEW GIBSON.

My Lord Scudamore's, near
Hereford, Nov. 19, 1709.

LETTER LXXIV.

Dr. SACHEVERELL to Dr. LANCASTER,* Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Sacheverell applies for a Testimonial.

5 Feb. 1709-10.

DEAR SIR,

THE Bearer, whom I had the honour to be tutor to, comes from London on

* Provost of Queen's College.

purpose for a Testimonial of my Life and Behaviour from the University. I shall only tell you my safety depends on it, and I shall think myself most barbarously used to be denied such a piece of Justice from a Body of People I now represent, and whose interest so much depends on the success of my cause. My day of Trial is fixt on next Thursday, unless the Commons and Lords disagree about the Preliminarys, which I fear they will not. I desire no Remora may be made in this necessary matter, and without excuse, or prudential reserve, I hope I shall be not disappointed. I am amazed I have bin thus long put off. Pardon my earnestness,

And believe me,

Your most faithful Servt.

H. SACHEVERELL.*

* Sacheverell took the degree of M.A. May 16, 1696; that of B.D. Feb. 4, 1707; and of D.D. July 1, 1708.

We find the following memorandum relative to Sacheverell in Hearne's *MS. Diary*, 1710, vol. xxv.

"July 20th, Thursday.

"Last night the Judges came to town, and a little before they came, Dr. Sacheverell returned from his parsonage, and was conducted into Oxford by the Sheriff of the county, and his attendance, and a great many others, in all about 500. This was purposely laid, that he might, by coming in at such a time, have the bigger number, and thereby add to the grief of his enemies."

LETTER LXXV.

Mr. T. HEARNE to Mr. DODWELL.*

Death of Dr. Smith.—Dr. Prideaux.—Marmora Oxoniensia.

HONOURED SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING I writ to you so lately, yet I cannot but make use of this opportunity of writing again by Mr. Gunnis, and of renewing my respects and acknowledgments for all kindnesses and favours.

I have received from a reverend and learned divine, the melancholly news of the death of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Smith, which happened on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, between 3

* For an account of Dodwell see the *Biographia Britannica,* Chalmer's *Biographical Dictionary,* and Brokesby's *Life* of him, printed in 8vo. 1715. Hearne, in one of his MS. volumes of collections and remarks, in the Bodleian, says that Mr. Francis Cherry collected a great many particulars relating to Mr. Dodwell's Life, but where these now are, yet remains to be discovered. Hearne adds, " He (Mr. Cherry) has been at the charge of an exact picture of Mr. Dodwell, painted in a studying gown, writing, and with books about him. This he designs to bequeath to the university, to be hung amongst other learned men in the public gallery belonging to the Bodleian Library." (Hearne's MSS. vol. iii. p. 64.) This picture is now in the Bodleian, and has never been engraved. It differs considerably from that executed by Vander Gucht, prefixed to Brokesby's *Life.*

and 4 of the clock in the morning. This great man died a true confessor of this distressed and afflicted church, and the publick has received a great loss by his fall. The last letter I had from him was dated the 1st of April last, when he gave me a very dismal and deplorable relation of the utter extinction of his right eye, and of the great weakness of his left, which caused such extreme pain, that he was forced to obtain some kind of ease, to lye upon the bed a good part of the day. He died in the three score and twelfth year of his age, (being born on June the 3d, in 1638) and has left me a large collection of MSS. papers, which I shall have sent to me by an excellent friend in a short time.

Within these twelve months we have lost several learned and worthy men; and I am afraid that in a little time we shall hear of the death of the Reverend and learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, who has informed us that he is miserably afflicted with an unpassable stone in the bladder, which intirely interrupts his studies, and he has by the exquisite pain and anguish of it been forced to lay aside a great work he had begun concerning the original and history of Tythes, whereof he lately published one volume in 8vo. and intended three others for the publick, had not this distemper put a fatal stop to the undertaking.

I wish this learned divine had both health and

leisure to revise and correct the *Marmora Oxoniensia,* by comparing his edition with the stones themselves. When he published this useful work he was very young, and had more regard, and thought it more for the honour of himself, to write long notes, than to take accurate copies of the several inscriptions. I am informed that he is become highly sensible of this neglect, and for that reason does not care to discourse with any one about the edition. However, what he did is prodigious, and far beyond his years. Tho' the Marble Chronicle, and some others are almost quite defaced (occasioned in a great measure by being exposed to the weather, and to the abuses of children, who are continually playing in the area, and of other ignorant persons) yet I find that many of them may still be read with ease, and the mistakes in divers respects corrected, which would tend much to the clearing of antiquity, and to the advancement of curious and critical learning. But these are not times to set about, or to expect, such an undertaking, when patrons are scarce and books of true value are subject to so many difficulties in vending them. Amongst others of these marbles, I observe one to the memory of Claudius Agathemerus and Myrtale his wife, of which neither Dr. Prideaux nor Mr. Selden have said one word. The inscription (which is in verse) plainly informs us that this Agathemerus was a most learned and

successful physician; but it does not acquaint us when he lived, nor what countryman he was. Nor do I remember to have heard of any books under his name. Perhaps you could suggest some useful remarks for settling the point. Yet I do not know that you have said any thing about it in your excellent Dissertation upon Agathemerus, one of the lesser geographers, published by Dr. Hudson, who is now printing Festus Avienus, and will afterwards proceed with the other parts that are to compleat the III d. vol.

I am, Sir,

Your most oblig'd humble Servant,

THO. HEARNE.

Oxon, May 14, 1710.

Be pleased to give my humble service to Mr. Cherry, Mr. Brokesby, and (if you chance to see him) to young Mr. Hayes of Holly-Port, to whom I wish a long life, vigorous health, and all possible success in his studies, that he may make a good and useful man. The small-pox is still very rife here, and mortal.

LETTER LXXVI.

Mr. JOSEPH BINGHAM to Dr. CHARLETT.

Maps of Ecclesiastical Geography.

HOND. SIR,

HAVING this opportunity I could not but lay hold of it to return you my thanks for your last remembrance of me from London. Sir P. Sydenham called upon me in his journey, and bought some books of me at Winton, where I have lately disposed of Dr. Sayer's study among friends, finding it as profitable to sell books as to write them, tho' I have made a shift to send another Vol. now to the press. Mr. Sone desired me to recommend the bearer to your favour to be Bible Clerk the next vacancy, assuring me that he was both a sober youth and a tolerable good scholar, and if you have not disposed of the place, I should be glad to hear that you think him worthy of an office which contributed in part to my own education. We expect two new members for the county, Sir Simeon Stewart and Mr. Pit, who are in the poll 4 or 500 voters before their Competitors here at Winton, and it is supposed they will rather gain than lose in the Isle of Wight. This is all the present news this place affords. I would have had my bookseller to have printed a little set of Maps of Ecclesiastical Geography, about 10 or 12, to have gone

along with my next book, but he is not willing to venture upon it without assurance of subscriptions or the like, so I must let it drop, which I am sorry for, because I take it to be an useful thing for all that read ancient Ch. History.

I am, with all due respects,

Your obliged Fr. and Serv.

J. Bingham.*

All Sts. Day, 1710.

LETTER LXXVII.

Dr. LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, to Dr. CHARLETT.

Hebrew Learning.—Longevity.

1710, Nov. 10.

SIR,

I doe very heartily thank you for your kindeness in making Simon Lamb Bible Clerk upon my commendation. It will be a great pleasure to me if ever it come in my power to do

* The learned author of "*Origines Ecclesiasticæ; or, the Antiquities of the Christian Church.*" He was born at Wakefield, in 1668, elected fellow of University College in 1689, presented, by Dr. Radcliffe, to the rectory of Headbourne-Worthy, near Winchester, about 1695, collated in 1712, by Sir Jonathan Trelawney, at that time Bishop of Winchester, to the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth, and died in 1723.

any thing that may requite it. All that I can offer you at present is onely one of the places that I have for scholars to be taught Hebrew by Monsr. Gagnier. There are ten in all, for which I pav him 20. a yeer. If you please to dispose of one or more of these places, when they fall void, they shall be at your service. And it will make me glad to see that you can fill them with Worcestershire men.

I am sorry to see how this sort of learning is neglected, and even contemned, by too many of the Divines of our Church. I doubt not to see them ashamed of their folly, if I can but live to be 90 yeer old; as I shall, if it please God to continue me here 7 yeers longer.

But that is a greater age than any of my 4 friends, Dr. Lidall, Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Wallis, or Dr. Eaton, could live to. I name them, because these were all the Gownmen that I knew above 80 yeers old in Oxford, when I came thither to live there between whiles, about 7 or 8 yeers since. I have not heard of any other there since, that has lived up to the age of the yongest of them. I heartily pray that you may live beyond any of them. But it is as I pray for myself, that it may be in order to our better securing a blessed eternity at last.

I am, Sir,
Your truly affectionate
Friend and Servant,
W. Worcester.

LETTER LXXVIII.

Mr. R. SMITH to Mr. T. HEARNE.

Dr. Smith's Death, Burial, &c.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your's of the 17th inst. and return you hearty thanks for your kind intentions in what relates to my brother's fame and memory;* but there being little or nothing

* "Dr. Thomas Smith, as he was a person well vers'd in all sorts of learning, and one of the best scholars that were ever bred in Magdalen College, and indeed in this University, so he had an extraordinary good collection of books, in all faculties, which he took care to digest in the best order. These books he pick'd up in his Travells, and at other times, when he had a good convenient opportunity. His knowledge in books was so extensive that men of the best reputation, such as have spent not only hundreds, but thousands of pounds for furnishing libraries, apply'd themselves to him for his advice and direction, and were glad when they could receive a line or two from him to assist them in that office. His printed books (collected with great care and judgment) consist of about 6 or 7 thousand volumes, of the best and most useful authors, some of which he had left to the University of Oxford (particularly to the Bodleian and Magdalen College Libraries) had not he been much discouraged (as divers other excellent men have been) in his several pursuits after learning; and had not *some men* of that place put a slight upon him, which he neither could, nor indeed ought to brook. Mr. Abednego Seller was another Non-Juror,

material in those respects, as to what concerned his birth, parentage, &c. or to the circumstances of his sickness and death, which was submitted to with great resignation, I do not think it very proper that any thing of that nature be taken notice of by you, in case you think fit to publish any of his papers; and do not expect to hear any more from you on that head: but if I can be of

and had also collected an excellent study of books, but as he was a man of less learning than Dr. Smith, so his books were inferior to them, and heaped together with less discretion." Hearne's *MS. Diaries*, 1710, vol. xxv.

That Dr. Smith possessed a manly spirit of independence will appear by the following extract from one of his letters to Mr. Cradock:

——— "Upon my first coming here, I perceived Sir J. W.'s* intention of giving me a chamber in his house is in order to make me his chaplain; but truly tho' I have lived in the family of an Ambassador, I am sensible already, that I am not cut out for it, wanting perchance those arts of compliance and courtship, to which I was never bred, which, I see, a man must be guilty of, if he would please, and which I am now too old to learn; and therefore shall never part with my liberty, and live under continual restraint, it may be for two or three years, in hopes of a Prebend or a Living, when I can live happily all my life long in a College, and enjoy myself, as well as the great man at Lambeth."

"Stanhope House, near Charing Cross,
7 Oct. 1676.

* Sir Joseph Williamson's.

any use to you in any other matter, I shall be glad of an opportunity of serving you,

Being, Sir,

Your humble Servt.

RICHARD SMITH.

Dean Street, Soho,
21 Novemb. 1710.

My brother was buried in St. Anne's Church privately and late, according to his desire; none being invited to his funeral but six clergymen who were the pall-bearers.

LETTER LXXIX.

Mr. T. HEARNE to Mr. BAGFORD.

History of Printing.

GOOD SIR,

AT last I received an answer from you to my letter of the 15th of September, and I heartily thank you for it. My IId. vol. of Leland will be finished about Christmas Eve, and the publication may be expected soon after the holy-days: so that whatever you send about printing will be too late for this volume, but it may be of use hereafter. I wish you had sent the names of those friends that you say have the first volume. Mr. Bowyer had three, and he

may have as many of the IId. whenever he shall give orders for the delivery and payment. In this IId. vol. I publish a list of those that purchased the first, and Mr. Bowyer makes one of the number. I was in good hopes to have seen you ere this in Oxford. We might then have talked over matters, as formerly. I cannot think that there was ever any printing in Merton Chapel, as you formerly suggested. Perhaps the first Print-house was not really a chapel, but only in form of one; or if it had been once a chapel, yet divine offices might have been discontinued in it for divers years. We know of many consecrated places that have been employed to profane uses, especially since the Reformation. But this will require my consideration hereafter, when I come to consult the several significations of chapel, and other things that that subject will suggest to me. It is remarkable that the MSS. written a little before the beginning of printing are very fair, the letters being taken from the forms of books written in the VIIIth and IXth Century. It is from these fair books that types were made for printing. This you must insist upon particularly in your History, which I hope you are prosecuting with vigour.

I am,

Your faithful friend and servt.

THO. HEARNE.

Oxon, Dec. 17th, 1710.

LETTER LXXX.*

Dr. HICKES to Dr. CHARLETT.

On the Bad Omens at King James the Second's Coronation.

Jan. 23, 1710-11.

DEAR SIR,

I AM so taken up with writing additions to the third edition of my book, that of late I have scarce written letters to any, but can defer my humble thanks no longer for your kind n. year's gifts, the stately Almanack and the *Orationes ex Poetis Latinis,* where, after looking upon the title page, I happened to dip in p. 46, where I cast my eye on the *Sortes Virgilianæ* of Charles I.

At Bello Audacis Populi vexatus, &c.

This gave me some melancholy reflections for an hour or two, and made me call to my mind the story of *Bernini,* and his bust, burnt in Whitehall. It made me also call to mind the omens that happened at the coronation of his son James II. which I saw, viz. the tottering of his crown upon his head, the broken canopy over it, and the rent flag hanging upon the white tower overagainst my door, when I came home from the coronation. It was torn by the wind at the same

* This Letter is printed, but incorrectly, in Seward's Anecdotes.

time the signal was given to the tower that he was crowned. I put no great stress upon omens, but I cannot despise them; most of them I believe come by chance, but some from superior intellectual agents, especially those which regard the fate of kings and nations. I pray give my most humble service to S. Ph. Syd. and all my friends, and accept the same from him, who is, with true respect, Sir,

Your most obliged,

And humble servant,

GEO. HICKES.

LETTER LXXXI.

Mr. MADOX to Dr. CHARLETT.

History of the Exchequer.

REVEREND SIR,

I PRAY you to pardon me for the trouble of this Letter.

If you please I would desire your assistance in a small affair; viz. to get my History of the Exchecquer to be placed in the College Libraries at Oxford; in like manner as thirteen of the books have been sent to thirteen College Libraries in Cambridge, and paid for three months ago.

The impression stands me in 400*l.* purely in paper and print, and there are but 480 copies

printed. So that when all the books shall be sold, I shall be but just able to pay the charges, with a trifling overplus.

Mr. Lewis Thomas, the Printer, will receive the money and deliver the books.

This affair has given me much perplexity, and perfectly cured me of scribling.

With much respect, I am,

Sir,

Your very humble Servt.

THO. MADOX.*

15 Oct. 1711

LETTER LXXXII.

Mr. J. THORPE to Mr. T. HEARNE.

Monumental Inscriptions.

SIR,

WHEN I was this last summer in the country, I visited some of the neighbouring Churches, and took in writing the Inscriptions, coat-armour, and what else I met with observable.

* The large and valuable collections relating to the feudal history of this country, made by Mr. Madox, extend to ninety-four volumes in folio and quarto. These were given by his widow to the British Museum, where they now remain.

The Inscriptions, &c. of one Church and Chapel I here send you inclosed, as I copied them from the originals, with all their faults and imperfections; as you will find in *Sir Water Waller*, for *Sir Walter Waller; moring dres*, for *mourning*, or *morning dresse; tous jous*, for *tous jours*, &c. If these are acceptable to you, at my leisure I will send you more; but for the future I think not to trouble you with the Coat-Armour, which I took down only for my own satisfaction and curiosity, tho' sometimes, perhaps, it may be of service in distinguishing families, marriages, &c.

It is great pity we have not more ancient funeral inscriptions extant; for they serve not only to preserve the memory of persons, but often to clear and illustrate the civil history and antiquities of the nation. The merciless havock that was made of them at the Reformation, and in the Rebellion, is irreparable, and not to be forgiven. And of those mentioned by Weever,*

* "Ancient Fvnerall Monvments within the united monarchie of Great Britaine, Ireland, and the Islands adiacent, with the dissolued Monasteries therein contained: their Founders, and what eminent Persons haue beene in the same interred—&c. &c. Composed by the studie and trauels of John Weever." Printed in folio, at London, 1631. A second edition, being a mere reprint, appeared in 4to. London, 1767. The work contains a Discourse of Funeral Monuments in general, and the Monuments themselves in the dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, London, and Nor-

there are in some churches but few remaining; as I have found upon examining several of them.

* * * * *

I am, Sir,

Yr. very humble Servt.

J. Thorpe.

Ormond Street,
Octob. 17, 1711.

wich. It is much to be lamented that the author did not live to complete his arduous undertaking, or to enter upon the more modern inscriptions which he says, in his preface, it was his intention to do. As it is, however, he has left us a very valuable book, and one of good authority, notwithstanding the complaint of honest Anthony Wood, that he was too credulous in many matters. I transcribe a few of the most singular epitaphs for the reader's amusement:

"Elisabeth Poodde. Sittingborn, Kent.

I was as yee be, now in dust and clay,
Haue mercy on my sowl yat bowght it with yi bloode,
For Elisabeth of cherite a *pater-noster* say,
Sumtymes I was the wyff of Edmonde Poodde."

Page 279.

"Thomas Alefe and Margaret his wife. Milton, Kent.

Thomas Alefe, Esquir, and Margaret hys wyff,
Ly vndir this playn ston;
God grant her euirlastyng lyff,
To whom we hop thar gon:
He dyed as her ys to be sine,
On Thowsand five hundryd thirty nine.
Who so that for ther sowles will pray,
God giue hem meede at Doomys day."

p. 282.

LETTER LXXXIII.

Dr. HICKES to Dr. CHARLETT.

The Character of Dr. Grabe.

Nov. 10, 1711.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE great reason to ask your pardon for not returning my thanks sooner to you

* * * Palmer of Orford, Esq.

"*Palmers* al owr faders were
I a *Palmer* liuyd here.
And trauyld still, till worne wyth age,
I endyd this worlds pylgramage,
On the blysst Assention day,
In the cherful month of May;
A thowsand wyth fowre hundryd seuen,
And took my iorney hense to Heuen."

p. 331.

In St. Paul's Church, London.

"Vixi, peccaui, penitui, Nature cessi."—*p.* 372.

Robert Trapps and Agnes and Joan his wives.
St. Leonard's, Foster Lane.

"When the bells be merely roung
And the masse deuoutly soung
And the meate merely eeten
Then sall Robart Trappis, his wyffs, and his chyldren be forgotten.
Wherfor Jesu that of Mary sproung
Set their soulys thy saynts among,

for the Vth Vol. of Leland's Itinerary, which Mr. Sare sent me three weeks since. But in case of indispositions, business, and interruptions by any other cause, I always choose to trespass on my old friends, who will most easily pardon and

Though it be vndeservyd on their syde
Yet, good Lord, let them euermor thy mercy abyde;
And of your charitie
For their soulys say a Pater Noster and an Aue."

p. 392.

Mary Pawson. St. Margaret Moses.

"*Body.*—I Mary Pawson ly below slepyng.
Soule.—I Mary Pawson sit aboue waking.
Both.—Wee hope to meete againe wyth glory clothed,
Then Mary Pawson for euer blessed."

p. 393.

Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London.
St. Michael's, Crooked Lane.

Here vnder lyth a man of fame,
William Walworth callyd by name;
Fishmonger he was in life time here,
And twise Lord Maior as in bookes appere.
Who with courage stout and manly might,
Slew Wat Tyler in King Richard's sight.
For which act done and trew entent,
The King made him knight incontinent,
And gaue him armes, as heere you see,
To declare his fait and chiualrie.
He left this life the yere of our God,
This teene hundryd fourescore and three od."

p. 410.

make allowances for all my defects. I am engaged in an executorship of a poor unfortunate man, who was a child in worldly affairs, and suffered himself by his credulity to be made a prey to every fairtongued false friend, and would never be advised by true friends, and the affairs of such a man, you will easily believe, involve me in trouble. I say nothing of the sudden pains which after come upon me, and make me lay down my pen, when I am going to write; nor of interruptions by visits, and by reading other men's MSS. prepared for the press, and by avocations in the businesses of friends, especially by writing

William Wray. In the same church.
Here lyeth, wrapt in clay,
The body of William Wray,
I haue no more to say."

p. 410.

At page 220 is the punishment inflicted on Sir Osborne Gifford, Knight, for stealing two nuns from the nunnery of Wilton. He was excommunicated and absolved on these conditions: "First, that he should neuer come within any nunnerie, or in the company of a nunne, that three sondayes together he should be whipped in the parish church of Wilton, and as many times in the market, and church of Shaftsbury: That he should fast a certaine number of moneths; That he should not wear a shirt for three yeares; And, lastly, That he should not any more take vpon him the habite or title of a knight, but weare apparell of a russet colour, vntill he had spent three yeares in the Holy Land."

letters in their behalf. I make this apology not only for time past, but that it may serve for time to come, when I am forced to commit the same fault. The Death of Dr. Grabe is generally lamented here, as well as in the University. He was a truly great man in both respects, as a Scholar and a Christian, and his departure, though his great gain, is a very great loss to Christianity, which, I fear, in this juncture especially, will want his pen, as well as his example. He was certainly the greatest man in divine literature, as well as the greatest example of Christian piety, of this age, and as St. Ignatius said of St. Paul, I wish I may be worthy to sit under his feet in heaven. He had some felicities in his temper, that I never yet met with in men so famous for learning and piety, as in him; unaffected humility free from outward shew, as well as inward pride; openness and freedom of mind to communicate any thing he knew, without reserve, without any magisterial air, or needless and tedious circumlocutions; clearness of expression to make himself easily understood, and in few words; to say nothing of his mighty generosity and exemplary charity, and an uncommon candour which always attended his conversation and made it acceptable to all men, to the unlearned, as well as the learned, with whom he most conversed. I need not tell you any thing of the most pious manner in which he died, nor of his mighty patience and

resignation through his long trial, nor of some other things, in which I am prevented by the *Supplement* of yesterday, which hath told the world, who are his executors, and to whom he hath left his MSS. and how.* I shall only add that he hath bequeathed to me what number I please to choose out of his books, and one more particularly by name, viz. *Andreas Frigius Polonus de Rep. Ecclesiastica Emendanda.*

If I have not tired you with this long letter, I hope I have made some amends by the length of it for my faulty long silence. As you see my friends, pray give my service to them all, and accept the same, with my humble thanks, for all your favours of many years, from your old and

Most faithful, humble Servt.

GEO. HICKES.

* In another letter, speaking of Dr. Grabe, in allusion to his works, he says, "I can compare the great man to nothing more aptly than to a great prince, who left behind him plans of some buildings, foundations of others, some above ground, some not; some almost finished, some not half finished, and some few, but not great ones, finished, and it is difficult to look upon them without bewailing the irreparable loss of him with sighs, if not with watering eyes, and what is most deplorable, who can perfect what he hath left unfinished?"

LETTER LXXXIV.

W. BISHOP to Dr. CHARLETT.

Author of the Turkish Spy.

London, 9r, ye 24th, 1711.

REVEREND SIR,

THIS comes to beg of you to get somebody diligently to inquire after the character of one Mr. Bradshaw* while of Christ Church in Oxford. He was servitor or amanuensis to Dr. Allestree and proved very considerable afterwards, being the Author of all the volumes of the Turkish Spy but one, and that was the first, which you remember was printed a considerable time before the rest, and not much taken notice of, till the second volume came out. The first volume was originally wrote in Italian, translated into French, and made English, and all the rest after carried on by this Bradshaw as I am undoubtedly informed: so that I think him well worth inquiring after while in Oxford. Dr.

* In the margin is the following in Mr. Ballard's hand writing, "Sir Roger Manley, Author of the Turkish Spy." The learned Mr. Baker of St. John's college, Cambridge, has written on the cover of the first volume of his copy of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, (bequeathed to the Public Library at Cambridge,) "Turkish Spy begun by Mr. Manley, continued by Dr. Midgley, with the assistance of others."

Midgely had only the name and conveyance to the Press, besides what books he helped Bradshaw to, which by his poverty he could not procure himself.

LETTER LXXXV.

Dr. WHITE KENNETT to Mr. T. HEARNE.

Complete History of England. William of Wykeham. Leland's Itinerary.

SIR,

I THANK you for the good service you have done by so well preserving and transmitting to posterity the Itinerary of Mr. Leland, who was a faithful and candid writer.

I must beg leave to convince you of one great mistake in your Preface to the iv vol. wherein, after a singular way, you represent me to be the certain author, who put it down for truth, that William of Wickham was a Bastard. You refer to the Notes on the Life of Hen. iv. in the first of the three Volumes of A Complete History of England. And upon that supposition of my writing that note, you enlarge in words that are at best uncharitable and unbecoming. But I would only set you right in the matter of fact, that you may take a proper and public occasion

to correct the mistake of it, a justice, Sir, due to the world, if not to me.

I do assure you, I was not the author, publisher, or reviser of that volume, or of any note or line in it; as any one of the booksellers could have informed you, if you had inquired after truth, and avoided that party where it is seldom to be found. I do again forgive the hard and false reflexions you have made upon me without any cause but my having been formerly your friend, and shall only recommend you to truth and charity as the best guide to your labours, which I pray God to prosper.

Your friend to antiquities,

WH. KENNETT.

Crutchet fryers,
Decemb. 3, 1711.

LETTER LXXXVI.

Mr. T. HEARNE to Dr. WHITE KENNETT.

In Answer to the last.

REVEREND SIR,

ON Sunday night last I received a letter from you concerning some words in my Preface to the IVth Volume of Mr. Leland's Itinerary.

I do not in that place say that you are the author of the note in the *Complete History of England,* (as 'tis called) which makes William of Wickham to be a Bastard. On the contrary, I rather insinuate from a passage in your *Life of Somner,* that it is not likely you should be the Author.

I never took the Church of England to be a *Party,* and therefore if I espouse the Doctrines she maintains (as I hope I shall always do) and happen to write any thing in behalf of her, or of any of her friends, I think 'twill be very *improper* (not to say *uncharitable)* to censure me as striking in with, or writing on purpose to serve, a *Party.* And whereas you add *a party where truth is seldom to be found,* I must own to you that I think there is more truth on the side you have left, and now call a *party,* than on the other to which all the Dissenters are joined and linked in interest. And withall, Sir, I will take the liberty of declaring to you, that I am in all respects so far from being *partial,* that as no favour or kindnesses have moved me hitherto to write any thing contrary to justice, truth, and conscience, so I am resolved for the future (and I hope God will bless my resolution) to keep strictly and religiously to the same principles, and to be drawn from them by no secular considerations whatsoever.

I will deal very honestly in the affair that hath

occasioned your letter, and I will in my *Review* signify to the world that you say you are not the author of the note about William of Wickham, and this I will do (if you will give me leave) in your own words.

I shall always have a due sense of gratitude for the kind and friendly offices you *formerly* did for me, and upon that account I subscribe myself,

Reverend Sir,
Your obliged humble Servant,

THO. HEARNE.

Edmund-Hall,
Dec. 12, 1711.

LETTER LXXXVII.

J. THORPE to T. HEARNE.

Account of Kent.—Fragment concerning William of Wykeham.

London, Jan. 17, 1711-12.

SIR,

ON Monday last I was at the Cotton Library, in order to give you what satisfaction I can in answer to your last. The observations relating to Kent begin thus:

Grenewiche

Wolwiche
Dertford
Erithe
Gravesende
Rochester
Maidestonn

Master Talbot of Norwiche.

"Maideston corruptelie for Medwegton, peradventure corruptlye for Ailston, for it standithe one the River of Aile, and soe dothe Ailesford. Madestone is a markett towne of one longe streete well builded and full of ynnes. The Ruler of the towne there is called Portrive. There is a fayre college of priests. The castle standithe about the midst of the towne, beinge well mayntayned by the Archebishoppe of Cannterburye. There is the comon gaile or prison of Kennt, as in the Shiretown.

Ailesforde
Greneney
Shepey
Milton

Milton alias Midleton hard upon the Isle of Shepey is an ancient towne.

Hertey
Whitestaple, &c.

In this manner he proceeds on. He mentions the 5 ports, and gives extracts concerning them out of Juvenal, Lucan, and other ancient and modern authors. He speaks of the commodities

of Kent; is pretty large upon Rochester, which is said to be extracted from Rog. Hovenden. He gives the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and concludes with a catalogue of books; the title of which Catalogue is, *Ex quodam Registro, vel Indice Bibliothecæ Cantuarensis.*

By Talbot's name in the Margin, opposite to the paragraph concerning Maidestone, it being written in the same hand as the text itself, I impute this transcript to have been his, and that it is written in his own hand.

A few pages after these observations relating to Kent, I met with the fragment concerning William of Wickham, which you have already printed in Vol. iv. pag. 127. The title and beginning of which is thus:

Dr. London his reporte but not true.

William Wikham Bishope of Winchester. All this is not true.

William Perrot alias Wikham because he was born at Wikam in Hampshire. Some suppose that he was a Bastard, &c.

Opposite to the last paragraph but one of this fragment, which begins *Alice Porrers, Concubine to,* &c. is written in the margin, *non credo.* At the end of this report is writ in a modern small hand the following note:

Note y^t this Dr. London y^t made this report was warden of New Coll. in Oxon, in the time of K. Hen. 8.

AW.

This note (by A. W. in cipher under it) I guess to be A. Wood's; who, as I have been told, perused most of the books in this Library. The title of this Report, as well as the notes in the margin, are writ in the same hand as the Report itself, which I believe is Talbot's. Hence it appears, that this Report was not originally Leland's; but that he had it from this Dr. London*

* For a full refutation of "Dr. London's Report," we must refer our Readers to the "Life of William of Wykeham," by Bp. Lowth, and confine ourselves to the following extract from that work:

"The reader may be ready to inquire, who this Dr. London is, and will no doubt be surprised, when he is informed, that Dr. London, the author and propagator of all this scandal upon Wykeham, was one who owed his education and subsistence to Wykeham's bounty, and had the honour of being at the head of the principal of his two societies, being Warden of New College, in Oxford, at the time when Leland was employed in making his Collections. If it is further demanded, with what design, and from what motive, he could give so dishonourable, as well as so absurd an account of his great Benefactor, I am wholly at a loss for an answer to the question, and know not whether to charge it to his malice or his ignorance. All I can do towards the clearing up of this matter, is to give the history and character of Dr. London, as I find it recorded on good authority, that any one who is desirous of satisfying himself of the degree of credit that is due to his testimony, may have some ground to go upon in forming his judgment.

"John London was admitted of New College in the year 1505, became LL.B. in 1512, and LL.D. in 1518. He was

(who, by the way, was, in my opinion, very ungrateful to the memory of the founder of his own

about this time Canon of York and Lincoln, and Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Warham. He was elected Warden of New College in 1526, was Vicar of Abberbury [Adderbury]; (both which last preferments he resigned in 1542;) and Prebendary of Shipton in the Church of Sarum: afterwards he became Canon of Windsor, Dean of Osney, (1542) and of the Collegiate Chapel of Wallingford, Berks. After the death of Warham, in 1532, he insinuated himself into the good graces of Cromwell, and was much employed by him in the suppression of monasteries; he was one of the Visitors, and acted with great zeal in the removing of Images and Reliques. After the fall of Cromwell, he as dexterously made his court to Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and to compensate for what he had done before, he offered his most zealous services to him, and became his instrument and under-agent in all his measures. He was the person principally employed by him in contriving and carrying on the plot to destroy Cranmer: but the apparent malice and falshood of the accusation brought against the good archbishop induced the King to take him under his protection. At the same time he was engaged in another scheme of the same kind, and under the same director: he made it his business, in conjunction with one Symonds, a Lawyer, to procure evidence against several persons in Windsor, who were suspected of favouring the Reformation; and he laid his informations before Gardiner; on which three persons were convicted upon the Six Articles, and burnt. However, he and his associate were not satisfied with this success: their plot was carried still further, and aimed at several very considerable persons of the Court; but was discovered before all their measures were concerted. They were apprehended, and

college,) and that Talbot, most certainly a very judicious antiquary, did at that time judge it to be false. I find that Talbot was cotemporary with London; and perhaps he might be Fellow of New Coll. at the same time that the other was Warden of it. This discovery pleased me, and I hope it will be acceptable to you. If you design to take any notice of it, I will (if you think fit) transcribe the whole for you very correctly: perhaps there may be some variation in it from Leland's copy. When the days are a little longer and the weather warmer, I hope to find some things more in this MS. that may be worth your knowledge. When you see Mr. Clements next, be pleased to put him in mind of continuing the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates. If you please to let me know in what I can further serve you, no one shall be more ready than,

Your very humble Servt.

Jo. Thorpe.

charged with it; and being put to their oaths denied it. Their own hand-writing was then produced against them; and being thus convicted of Perjury, they were adjudged to be carried on horse-back through Windsor, Reading, and Newbury, with their faces to the horses tails, and then to stand in the pillory in the same places; which was executed accordingly. This disgrace sunk so deep in the heart of Dr. London, that he died soon after in the Fleet Prison, in the year 1543."

LETTER LXXXVIII.

J. THORPE to Mr. T. HEARNE.

William of Wykeham.

Lond. Jan. 26, 1711-12.

SIR,

I HERE send you a transcript of Dr. London's report, which (to the best of my judgment) agrees literally and punctually with the MS. in the Cottonian Library. In the 1st line, *alias Willm,* I take to be an error of the transcriber for *alias Wikam.* In this copy, *Perot the Parish Clark's Son of Wikam,* is omitted; and instead of it is inserted *dno anno* 1404. I suppose for *dni anno* 1404, which yet cannot be true, if by it be designed to note the time of Wickham's birth: perhaps it ought to be *dni anno* 1304.* The paragraph, *Edward the 3d,* &c. is omitted in this transcript, perhaps a mistake of the transcriber, occasioned by the next paragraph's beginning with the same words. I am not certain whether the word *surveiver* ought not to be *surveiyer* or *surveyer,* the lower part of the *y* seeming to be decayed, and it appearing now like a *v.* In this copy it is *Alice Perers,* and not *Alice Porrers.* The other variations you will see upon comparing it with your copy. If you look into

* William of Wykeham was born in 1324, and died in 1404. See his Life by Bp. Lowth.

the printed Catalogue of the Cottonian Library [Julius, C. vii. 9.] you will there find this paper thus entitled: *Dr. London's report concerning William of Wickham.* In the first page of this vol. of Collections are writ the contents or heads of the papers contained in it; in which contents this report is thus intitled: *Scandalous report concerning Wickam Bishop of Winchester.* These contents are writ in a pretty old hand, and the library-keeper imagines it to be Camden's, but it is not positive that it is so. The title of this report, as also the notes in the margin, are writ in the same hand as the report itself, which seems not to be modern, and I believe it was transcribed not long after Leland's time. The first piece in this collection is said to be in Leland's own hand.

Perhaps the only foundation for Wickham's being supposed to be a bastard is taken from his name. I have heard it asserted by some at this time, that the ancestors of such persons, who take their names from places, were originally bastards, and were so named because their fathers were unknown. It is certain that sirnames were not altogether fixed and hereditary in Wickham's time. William of Wainfleet (who lived long after Wickham) his paternal name, as I remember, was Patten; and I believe you will find it so under his picture in the long gallery of the Bodleian Library. So that perhaps the only reason some persons had to *suppose* him a bastard, was

because he was called William of Wickham; a very erroneous conjecture; most eminent persons at that time receiving their names from the places where they were born or lived, or from their profession or some other distinguishing character. I hope you will excuse this, in haste, and if I can further serve you in this or any other particular, pray freely command

Your very humble Servt.

J. Thorpe.

Dr. London his reporte but not true.

William Wikam Byshoppe of Winchester. All this is not true.

William Perote alias Willm because hee was borne at Wikam in Hampshire some suppose that he was a bastarde dno anno 1404.

Perrot brought up by Mr. Wodale of Wikam learned gramer and to writte fayre.

The Constable of Winchester Castle at that time a greate ruler in Hampshire got Perote of Wodale and made him his Clerke.

Edward the third understandinge that Perote had mynd to be preste made him first person of St. Martynes in London, and Deane of St. Martynes in London, and then archedeacon of Buckingham.

Edward the 3. made him surveiver of his buildings, as of Windsore and Quinboroughe in Kent and other buildings.

Then Edward made him berer of the privie seale, master of the Wards and the Forests.

Wikam was tresorer for the Revenues of France.

Then hee made him bishope of Winchester, Chanselor and Treasorer of England as it verye manifestlye appearithe by writtinge. The Blacke Prince scant favored Wickam.

Wickam procured to kepe the Prince in battail out of the Realme.

John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster enemye to Wickam.

Alice Perers concubine to Edward the 3. caused Wickam to be banished and then hee dwelled in normandye and picardye a 7 yeres, Edward the third yet lyvinge.

Wickam restored about the 2 yere of Richard the second of whome hee had a generall pardon.

Note y^t this Dr. London* y^t made this report was Warden of New Coll. in Oxon. in the time of K. Hen. 8.

A. W.

* See Note, p. 230.

LETTER LXXXIX.

W. BUCKERIDGE to Dr. TURNER, President of C. C. C.

Greek Translation of Ken's Manual.

Godenton, Feb. 21, 1711-12.

REV'D. SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of your last letter, I have attempted and finished a translation of Bp. Ken's* Manual of Prayers for the use of the scholars of Winchester College into Greek, which I have done with great care and diligence, intending, if I had any encouragement to make it publick. I am not able (tho' it be a small thing) to be at the charge of doing it myself, and fancy that may be alleviated if Mr. Vice-Chancellor would consent that it might be printed at the University presse. Sir, if it be proper for you to intercede with him for such a favour, I humbly request you to do it. If it can't be done, I shall rest contented with my

* Bp. Ken was fellow of New College, and afterwards of Winchester. He was one of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower in the reign of James II. and was deprived by William III. as a Non-juror. A portrait of this exemplary and independent prelate has been lately placed in the hall of New College, by a friend of the editor of this work, and who has just left the Society on having been presented to one of its livings. (1812.)

labour for my pains. I know that two things of the same nature, have been received well in the world, and those are Bp. Andrews's Prayers in Greek, and Dr. Whitaker's Translation of his Uncle Dr. Nowell's Catechism into Greek, tho' I am very well satisfyed of the disproportion between their abilitys and mine. Sir, I leave it to your judgment, whether it deserves any thoughts from you concerning the publication of it. If it does, and it takes effect, I will add the hymns when revised and corrected, to it.

I am, Sir,

With all imaginable respect,

Your dutiful humble Servt.

WM. BUCKERIDGE.

LETTER XC.

R. GALE to T. HEARNE.

Leland's Collectanea.—Stonesfield Pavement.

Scruton, Sept. 12, 1712.

SIR,

THE remoteness of my habitation from London, the centre of all learning and curiosity, makes every thing of that nature come late to my hands, as it has done the eighth volume of your Leland, which I received but last

week. It was extremely wellcome to me, for, besides Dr. Woodward's letter, and your own excellent discourse upon the Stunsfield pavement, I find I am not out of your mind, tho' I have had nothing of late worth the communicating to you, whereby I might revive our correspondence that has been for some time at a stand; and besides the advantageous character you have been formerly pleased to recommend me by, to the publick, I am not a little obliged to you for placing me more than once in the last volume among your friends, which name, I shall allways endeavour, the best I can, to deserve from you. Another piece of satisfaction I have received from it, is to find you continue your intention of publishing Leland's Collectanea, to which I wish all successe, and that they may speedily see the light. If that extract I have of them may be of any service to you, you may freely command it. I desire you would be pleased to enter my name as a subscriber, and trust me for the subscription money till I can have an opportunity of paying it to you at Oxford, or to your order in London. A friend of mine, the Dean of Rippon, is much concerned that he cannot possibly procure your Itinerary for money; if you have any of them left, I shall take it as a favour, if you can let me have a compleat set of the viii volumes for him, and shall take care to pay whatever is demanded for them, with my best

thanks. And now, Sir, that this letter may not conclude without something relating to those studys, which you so much promote, I will venture to mention one or two things that occurred to me upon reading your ingenious observations upon the Stunsfield antiquity, which I cannot doubt to be Roman, though I have heard some considerable persons arguing the contrary, as well as yourself have done. The first is that I once was of opinion that *Belatucadrus* and *Apollo* were the same Deity, but an altar found at Netherby, and which you may see in Antoninus, p. 34, seems to determine that title as belonging to *Mars*, nor is it the only instance we find of a Roman God's taking an additional Brittish name to his own, wittnesse the altar at Chester inscribed to *Jupiter Tanarus* or *Taranus*. The next is that though *Philpot* seems to say that *combe* denotes a camp, I cannot find any ground for that conjecture of his, nor from what language to deduce the etymology of that word in that sense, unlesse the small affinity in the writing of those two words *combe* and *camp*, may have led his fancy to imagine them to be the same thing. I need not tell you that the Saxon termination for old Roman fortifyed places is *ceastre* or as we now pronounce it *chester*, and that the Brittish distinction of them is either by the word *caer* or *dinas*. The meaning indeed of the word *combe* seems to me

to lye in the Brittish *cwm*, vallis, and as many places as I have ever known of that name, were always situated low, as *Combe* near Kingstone, in Surry, near which urns, &c. are often discovered, and *East Combe*, and *West Combe*, the very places mentioned in Philpot. How that near *Stunsfield* is seated I am a stranger to, but doubt not you will make some observation upon it from what I say. The third particular is that *Stunsfield* seems undoubtedly to have been on or near a field of battle, from the very name; for though I cannot pretend to interpret the first part of the word,* yet the latter plainly implies it, and severall places might be named for that purpose, but shall only mention *Maserfield*, where K. Oswald was fought and slain by Penda, and the field of battle where Varus was routed in Westphalia, at this day called *Winfield*. The last that I shall trouble you with is only the exact measure I took of the Roman bricks in the Wall at York this summer, which I believe will not be unacceptable to you, since Dr. Lister, who has given a particular account of that piece of antiquity in the Philosophical Transactions, has not been very accurate in that point, and that the dimensions of them differ much from your Stunsfield brick, and some small matter also from those mentioned in

* *Stonesfield*, or *Stunsfield*, is so called from its stony soil. In the parish are many quarries of stone and slate.

Dr. Woodward's letter at the end of your VIIIth vol.

	Inches.
Length of the Roman brick in the wall and tower at York is - -	$16\frac{3}{4}$
Breadth - - - -	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Thicknesse - - - -	2

All which agree pretty well with Pliny's standard, and these small variations in the measures of the Roman bricks in several places may be accounted for from the nature of the clay they are made of, which is found by experience to contract in the burning as it is more or less stiffe in itself; so that the molds of the brick may have been according to the exact standard every where, and yet the brick, when burnt, not all exactly of the same size.

You will perceive I have wrote this in some haste, which I desire you to excuse, being interrupted with unexpected company, and called abroad upon some buysynesse before the next post. I hope to be home again by that time I can hear from you, which will be always most acceptable to, Sir,

Your obliged friend and
humble servant,

R. Gale.

LETTER XCI.

Dr. HICKES to Dr. CHARLETT.

Recommending Mrs. Elstob to his patronage and that of the University, with a great character of her learning and abilities.

Decemb. 23, 1712.

DEAR SIR,

If writing were not very tedious to me, I had written before to you upon recovery from my last dangerous fit to thank you for the last vol. of Leland's Itinerary, and for the N. Almanack, which obliges me now to pray God to grant you a very happy new year. I suppose you may have seen Mrs. Elstob, sister to Mr. Elstob, formerly fellow of your Coll. and the MSS. she hath brought to be printed at your press. The University hath acquired much reputation and honour at home and abroad, by the Saxon books printed there, as well as by those printed in Latin and Greek, and the publication of the MSS. she hath brought (the most correct I ever saw or read) will be of great advantage to the Church of England against the Papists; for the honour of our Predecessors the English Saxon Clergy, especially of the Episcopal Order, and the credit of our country, to which Mrs. Elstob will be counted abroad as great an ornament in her way, as Madam Dacier is to France. I do not desire

you to give her all encouragement, because I believe you will do it of your own accord from your natural temper to promote good and great works. But I desire you to recommend her, and her great undertaking to others, for she and it are both very worthy to be encouraged, and were I at Oxford, I should be a great solicitor for her.* And had I acquaintance enough with Mr. Vice-Chancellor I had troubled him with a letter in her behalf. I will add no more but to tell you that the news of Mrs. Elstob's encouragement at the University will be very acceptable to me,†

* At page ii. of the Preface to her Anglo-Saxon Grammar, she speaks of a work of larger extent in which she was engaged, and which, she says, had amply experienced Dr. Hickes's encouragement.

† In Ballard's Collection of Original Letters, preserved in the Bodleian Library, are several to him from Elizabeth Elstob, and among them is the following brief memoir of her life, in her own hand-writing, inclosed in a Letter, dated Nov. 23, 1738.

"Elizabeth Elstob, Daughter of Ralph and Jane Elstob, was born in the Parish of St. Nicholas, in New-castle upon Tyne, September the twenty ninth, sixteen hundred and eighty three. From her childhood she was a great lover of books, which being observed by her mother, who was also a great admirer of learning, especially in her own sex, there was nothing wanting for her improvement, so long as her mother lived. But being so unfortunate as to lose her when she was about eight years old, and when she had but just gone thro' her accidence and grammar, there was a stop

because it will give her work credit here, where it shall be promoted to the utmost power by your

put to her progress in learning for some years. For her brother being under age when her mother died, she was under the guardianship of a relation,* who was no friend to women's learning, so that she was not suffered to proceed, notwithstanding her repeated requests that she might, being always put off with that common and vulgar saying that one tongue is enough for a woman. However, this discouragement did not prevent her earnest endeavours to improve her mind, in the best manner she was able, not only because she had a natural inclination to books herself, but in obedience to her excellent mother's desire. She therefore employed most of her time in reading such English and French books (which last language she with much difficulty obtained leave to learn) as she could meet with till she went to live with her brother,† who very joyfully and readily assisted and encou-

* Dr. Charles Elstob, Canon of Canterbury.

† In Ballard's Collection there is a short account of Mr. Elstob's life, written by his sister, the lady who is the subject of the above memoir. It states that he was educated at Eton, and afterwards "placed at Catharine Hall in Cambridge, in a station below his birth and fortune. This, and the air not agreeing with his constitution, which was consumptive, was the occasion of his removal to Queen's College, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Waugh, where he was a commoner, and continued, till he was elected fellow of University, by the friendship of Dr. Charlett, Master of that college, Dr. Hudson, &c. In 1702, he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to the united parishes of St Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw in London. Where, after he had discharged the duty of a faithful and orthodox pastor; with great patience and resignation, after a long and lingering illness, he exchanged this life for a better on Saturday, March 3, 1714-5." He was eminent for his proficiency in the Saxon language.

Philo-Sax. and Philo-Goth. and most faithful, humble Servt.

GEO. HICKES.

raged her, in her studies, with whom she laboured very hard as long as he lived. In that time she translated and published an Essay on Glory, written in French by the celebrated Mademoiselle de Scudery, and published an English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, with an English translation and Notes, &c. Also the Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue. She designed, if ill fortune had not prevented her, to have published all Ælfrick's Homilies, of which she made an entire transcript, with the various readings from other Manuscripts, and had translated several of them into English. She likewise took an exact copy of the Textus Roffensis upon vellum, now in the library of that great and generous encourager of learning, the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford. And transcribed all the Hymns, from an ancient Manuscript belonging to the Church of Sarum. She had several other designs, but was unhappily hindered, by a necessity of getting her bread, which with much difficulty, labour, and ill health, she has endeavoured to do for many years, with very indifferent success. If it had not been that Almighty God was graciously pleased to raise her up lately some generous and good friends, she could not have subsisted, to whom she always was, and will, by the grace of God, be most faithful."

Mrs. Elstob is described by Mr. Rowe Mores (in his Diss. on Letter-founders. p. 28,) as the "*indefessa comes* of her brother's studies, a female student in the University." She was "a Northern lady of an ancient family and a genteel fortune; but she pursued too much the drug called learning, and in that pursuit failed of being careful of any

LETTER XCII.

T. HEARNE to BROWNE WILLIS.

A curious Shoe belonging to John Bigg.

* * * * *

Mr. Prince told me you wanted some account of the Buckinghamshire shoe in the Bodleian Repository. You have seen it more

one thing necessary. In her latter years she was tutoress in the family of the Duke of Portland, where we have visited her in her sleeping-room at Bulstrode,* surrounded with books and dirtiness, the usual appendages of folk of learning. But if any one desires to see her as she was, when she was the favourite of Dr. Hudson and the Oxonians, they may view her portraiture in the initial G of *The English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory:*† the countenance of St. Gregory in the Saxon Ꞵ is taken from Mr. Thwaytes, and both were engraved by Gribelin, tho' Mich. Burghers was at that time engraver to the University." Of Burghers, Mr. Mores says, "he lived in a tenement belonging to the Queen's college, and called *Shoppa sexta,* which, with the rest of the *Shoppæ,* in number ten, is now taken into the site of the college, the front wall of which stands upon the foundations of the *decem Shoppæ.* We knew his niece, Dutch-built and in mean condition; she ironed for us—so likewise one *Fanny,* a niece of *Anth. Historiograph.* was our bed-maker. More we could

* She died at an advanced age, in the service of the Portland family, May 30, 1756, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

† This letter was also used in her Saxon Grammar.

than once, and heard the account of it. However, for better satisfaction, I shall repeat the story, viz. that the shoe is vastly large, made up of about a thousand patches of leather. It belonged to John Bigg, who was formerly clerk to Judge Mayne, one of the judges that gave sentence upon K. Charles the first. He lived at Dinton in a cave under ground, had been a man of tolerable wealth, was looked upon as a pretty good scholar, and of no contemptible parts. Upon the Restoration he grew melancholly, betook himself to a recluse life, made all his other cloaths in the same manner as the shoe, lived by begging, but never asked for any thing but leather (which he would immediately nail to his cloaths) yet kept three bottles, that hung at his

mention of contemporaries, and of the race of contemporaries, in their time in literary estimation; but a concern for the literary offices to which fortune had subjected them imposes silence."

Since the present sheet was actually in the compositor's hands, the octavo edition of that interesting and entertaining work *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, by a veteran in literature, has appeared. The reader will there find many of the particulars given in these pages, with some few in addition, but it is hoped, that the collection of letters now offered to the public eye will, even though some few anecdotes may have been anticipated, contain a considerable quantity of information illustrative of the manners and transactions of the period in which they were written, which has not been before published, and is at least worthy of preservation.

girdle, viz. one for strong beer, another for small beer, and the third for milk, which liquors used to be given and brought to him, as was his other sustenance, notwithstanding he never asked for them.

This shoe hath often put me in mind of the Roman *campagi*, or military shoes of the inferior soldiers, which were made much in the same manner; excepting this, that the upper parts were uncovered, just like the more ancient shoes called *crepidæ*. The Emperors likewise wore much the same, but finer, and then they were styled *regii campagi*. The Tzangæ (called by Codinus τζάγκια) were worn by none but the Emperors, and they reached to the middle of the leg, and had on them the figure of the Eagle. These were rather later than the *campagi*, tho' as to the form in other respects not much different. We have draughts of each on old monuments.

Oxon, Feb. 12, 1712-13.

LETTER XCIII.

Dr. HICKES to T. HEARNE.

Touching for the King's Evil.

March 18, 1712-13.

SIR,

I RETURN you hearty thanks for your noble present of Mr. Dodwell's book,* which I have not yet been well enough to read since I received it. I wish you good success in subscriptions to the book you are going to put to the press, and in all other your undertakings. I have occasion to make inquiry after a family, which was in my time of note in Oxford, it is the family of one Mr. Martin Lippiard, a famous apothecary there in my younger days. He had a daughter full of sores with the King's Evil, whom her father carried behind him on horseback to K. Charles 1st, when he was prisoner in Holmby House, where she was touched by the King, and was perfectly cured in a little time, and married and had children. This story is certainly true; but if there be any of the family in Oxford, I desire you to inquire for a further confirmation of it.† It is for the sake of a gentleman that is

* De Parma Woodwardiana Dissertatio.

† The following curious memoranda are copied from the Register of the Parish of Stanton St. John, near Oxford.

" An account of Certificates given of Persons having not before been touched for ye King's Evill.

making many collections of this nature, that I give you this trouble of further inquiry, by which you will oblige

Your most faithful friend and servant,

GEO. HICKES.

"Feb. 25. 1683-4. A Certificate given concerning Tho. Grant Son of Tho. and Amy Grant."

"1686. Sept. 5. I gave a Certificate for Mr. Mason's Daughters Alice and Avice, who were touched by the King, Sept. 19th. as Mr. Mason told me."

"1705. Mar. 25. I gave a Certificate concerning Ralph Gilbert's Son Ralph not being formerly touched for ye King's Evil."

The following is extracted from the "Mercurius Aulicus," of Sunday, March 26, 1643.

"His Majesty caused an order (which had been signed and printed the day before) to be posted on the court gates, and all the posts and passages into the citie of Oxford, prohibiting all such as were troubled with the disease called the King's Evil, to repair into the Court for the cure thereof, at the feast of Easter now approaching, or at any other time hereafter till the Michaelmas next."

With respect to this miraculous power of healing, which has been claimed by all our sovereigns from Edward the Confessor to Queen Anne, the following account is given by Daines Barrington, in his "Observations on the More Ancient Statutes," of what he heard from an old man, a witness in a cause which was tried before him.

"He had, by his evidence, fixed the time of a fact, by Queen Anne's having been at Oxford, and touched him whilst a

LETTER XCIV.

THOMAS HEARNE to Mr. CHERRY.

Dodwelli de Parma Woodwardiana Dissertatio.

HONOURED SIR,

I RECEIVED your parcel and letter, with the other letters (which have been delivered to your daughter) inclosed in them. I did not hear of Mr. Hayes's being in town till I read your letter. I am sorry he would not call upon me. But I suppose multiplicity of business hindered, and I excuse him. I am very glad I had so good an opportunity of doing some justice to that truly good and truly great man Mr. Dodwell. But then what I have said hath so exasperated some men that I have fallen under a violent prose-

child for the evil. When he had finished his evidence, I had an opportunity of asking him, Whether he was really cured? Upon which he observed with a significant smile, 'that he believed himself never to have had a complaint that deserved to be considered as the evil; but that his parents were poor, and *had no objection to the bit of gold.*'

"It seems to me, that this piece of gold which was given to those who were touched, accounts for the great resort on this occasion, and the supposed afterwards miraculous cures."

Many curious particulars relating to this custom may be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. ii. p. 495—504.

cution, for on Monday last (altho' I had no warning before hand of it, except a little hint from one who I thought at the same time had spoke in jest) I was sent for to appear before the Heads of Houses (some of them I mean, for all were not there) to answer about my book. They told me I had reflected upon the Jurors, had called one of Mr. Dodwell's books *tractatus aureus*, had animadverted upon a certain bishop, and they alledged other things of that nature. At length they came to this Resolution that I should either soften my expressions, and quite alter what they judged to be Reflection, or else have my book suppressed. I told them what I had written was true, and therefore would not bring such a disgrace upon myself as to change what I had written, since to do so would be to act contrary to my conscience; but that I would rather permit the book (although I had disposed of but 43 copies) to be suppressed. Accordingly therefore, after they had sat about two hours, they resolved that it should be suppressed, and drew up an order for it, a copy of which was brought to me by the Register the next morning, and runs as follows:

At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses of the University of Oxford in the Apodyterium, the 23d of March, Anno Domini, 1712.

Ordered that a Book entituled "Henrici Dod-
" welli de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana
" Dissertatio, &c. Recensuit Ediditque Tho-
" mas Hearne, A.M. Oxoniensis, qui et
" Dodwelli Operum editorum Catalogum
" præmisit. Oxonii e Theatro Sheldoniano
" MDCCXIII. Impensis Editoris." Printed without Licence, in which there are several offensive expressions, be suppressed; And the said Mr. Hearne is hereby forbidden to sell, or any otherwise disperse or dispose of the said book under penalty of the Statutes. In præsentia mei

GEO: COOPER, Not^rii Publici
et Regist^ri Univers. Oxon.

This being done, and a loss of above 50 pounds (most of which I had borrowed) being brought upon me, I moved the Vice-Chancellor to permit me to sell the book itself without the preliminary parts, which at length (upon calling a Meeting of the Delegates of the Press) was allowed me. I could have urged several objections why I might not submit to the order, but having given my word for it, I will not presume (nor indeed will it be safe) to deliver the book with the Preliminary leaves. I shall therefore send you two copies bound as they have granted me a power of disposing of them; altho' I heartily wish that they

had not used this severity to me, which I am afraid will at some time or other redound much to their disgrace. I have been mightily commended by many honest as well as very sensible and learned men for refusing to recant; and I am so well satisfied in what I have done, that I desire no other reward from any man whatsoever. Some thought they would have proceeded to expulsion, at least that they would deprive me of my little place. But this they did not pretend to do; neither do I think that they will attempt it. On the contrary they all appear now very civil to me, and I hope they will repent of what they have done. Be pleased to give my humble service to Mrs. Dodwell, and to tell her that I will send two books in large paper next week, and the week after you may be pleased to send the money both for them and the Lelands to,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servt.

THO. HEARNE.

Oxon, March
30, 1713.

LETTER XCV.

From the same to the same.

HONORD SIR,

By this I return you and Mrs. Dodwell my thanks for the money (30s.) for the Diss. de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana, and for the 3 copies of the IXth Vol. of Leland's Itinerary, which was paid me by your daughter on Saturday last.

The Heads of Houses that suppressed my book, and were present when the order was made are, (1) Dr. Gardiner, Vice-Chancellor, and Warden of All Souls. (2) Dr. Adams, Rector of Lincoln. (3) Dr. Turner, President of Corpus Christi. (4) Dr. Charlett, Master of University. (5) Dr. Baron, Master of Balliol. (6) Dr. Holland, Warden of Merton. (7) Dr. Carter, Provost of Oriel. (8) Dr. Brickenden, Master of Pembroke. (9) Dr. Cobb, Warden of New Coll. (10) Dr. Hudson, Principal of St. Mary Hall. (11) Dr. Pearson, Principal of Edm. Hall. (12) Dr. Brabourn, Principal of New Inn Hall. Mr. Perriam also of Christ Church, the Junior Proctor was present; but he was my friend.

Just before they came to a resolution of suppressing it they urged me to retract; but that I absolutely refused. And indeed, if I had been prevailed with to have written any thing to sig-

nify my sorrow, it should have been only in some such form as this:

I, Thomas Hearne, A.M. of the University of Oxford, having, ever since my Matriculation, followed my studies with as much application as I have been capable of, and having published several books for the honour and credit of Learning, and for the reputation of the foresaid University, am very sorry that by my declining to say any thing but what I knew to be true, and particularly in the last book I published, intituled, Henrici Dodwelli de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio, &c. I should incur the displeasure of the Heads of Houses, and as a token of my sorrow for their being offended at Truth, I subscribe my name to this paper, and permit them to make what use of it they please.

THO. HEARNE.

I have disposed of 65 copies, so there are 175 remaining, there having been only 240 printed. I had disposed of only 43 when the book was suppressed; the other 22 I have got clandestinely off. But woe be to me if once it should come to the ears of my judges. What method to take for disposing of the rest I cannot tell, and therefore should be extremely glad if you could put me in a way.

You cannot imagine how the Heads are condemned for this proceeding, and how much I am commended for refusing to retract. There is one thing which I would earnestly beg of you, and that is to get me a copy from Mrs. Dodwell of the Certificate which the Vice-Chancellor gave to Mr. Dodwell when he was deprived of his Lecture. I saw it when I was last at Shottesbrooke, and desired Mrs. Dodwell to keep it carefully by her, which I do not doubt but she has done. I desire it by the next return of the Carrier, and I promise to make no other use of it but what shall be for the credit of Mr. Dodwell.

I am, Honoured Sir,
Your ever obliged humble Servt.
THO. HEARNE.

Oxon, April
20th, 1713.

For Francis Cherry, Esqr.
at Shottesbrooke in
Berks.
To be left at Bray-Wick.

LETTER XCV.

Mr. CHERRY to T. HEARNE.

I READILY complied with your request of using my endeavours to procure you a

copy of the certificate given by the Vice-Chancellor to Mr. Dodwell, upon his being turned out of the Camdenian Lecture, which Mrs. Dodwell has readily granted. I have therefore here sent you a true copy, which I transcribed from the original certificate under Dr. Edwards's own hand, and afterwards carefully compared it, so that you may depend upon its being exact. Though I am sorry for the occasion, yet I am glad I had it in my power to serve you, and at the same time to do justice to the memory of my best and dearest friend Mr. Dodwell, who hath often told me that the only reason why he desired and procured this certificate from the Vice-Chancellor, was to prevent its being afterwards reported or believed, that he had either voluntarily quitted a place which the University had so honourably and freely, without his seeking, conferred on him; or that he had been turned out for neglect of his duty, or any other reason, but only for the not doing that which he was convinced he could not do without sin.

This, Sir, will put the matter out of all doubt. I therefore give you free leave, for your own justification in what you have written in this particular, to shew this letter and certificate to whom you please, or to make what other use of it you think fit; there being nothing in it but what

shall, upon any occasion, be readily owned and attested by, Sir,

Your assured friend, and
humble Servt.

H. Cherry.

Shottesbrook, Apr. 28, 1713.

Nov. 19, 1691.

These are to certify whom it may concern that Mr. Henry Dodwell was dismist from the Camdenian Lecture of History in Oxford for not taking the Oath of Allegiance to their Majestyes King William and Queen Mary as the Statute requires.

Jonathan Edwards,
Vice-chancellor of Oxon.

LETTER XCVI.

Mr. T. CARTE to Dr. CHARLETT.

Terræ Filius

Bath, Oct. 8, 1713.

REVEREND SIR,

I was all the last week very sorely afflicted with an ague, my old distemper, which made me listless to every thing, and hindered me from sooner acknowledging the favour of

your's. I have now shaken it off without the help of the bark; and am in great hopes it will return no more to obstruct the benefit I should otherwise receive from the waters. Their credit with Dr. Radcliffe is very welcome news here; I hope the University is no less in his favour, and that we may soon have an account of his generous benefaction to it. I wonder that in the Act performances no hint is given of his design; it might have been a spur to him. The waving the Terræ Filius's speech at that time is a very good precedent, and I hope will be always followed;* all

* On this subject Hearne was of a different opinion, as appears by the following extract from his MS. Diary of Oct. 3, 1713.

"There having been no Terræ-filius speech this last Act, quite contrary to what the Statutes direct (occasioned by the contrivance of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors) there hath been one since printed, in which the Vice-Chancellor and some other Heads of Houses, &c. are severely reflected upon, nay ten-times more severely than ever happened in the Theatre or elsewhere, when the Terræ-filius was allow'd to speak; which hath so nettled the Vice-Chanc. and others, that on Thursday in the Afternoon both he and the other Heads of Houses met in the Apodyterium, and resolved that it should be burnt. And accordingly yesterday at two o'clock in the Afternoon there was a Convocation, in which the Vice-Chancellor was continued for another year, and the speech was proposed to be burnt, and accordingly the said speech was burnt; which Act however is generally only laughed at, it being a certain sure way to publish it and make it more known. When the Heads met on Thursday

men of sense and goodness, having long complained of the intolerable licence therein taken of throwing scandal abroad without distinction of persons, regard to truth, or even any wit to recommend it and make it palatable. This last speech is now printed. I have not yet seen it, but by all the accounts I have met with of it, it is of a piece with former ones and very justly deserves the censure you have passed on it, the form of which would oblige me.

* * * * * * * * * *

Your very obliged Servant,

THO. CARTE.*

some proposed that the Rights of the Church written by Tyndale now actually fellow of All Souls might likewise be burnt, but that was not hearkened to."

For some Anecdotes of the different "Terræ-Filii," see *Oxoniana*, vol. i. p. 104, 12mo.

* Thomas Carte, one of the best historians of the English nation, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Carte, prebendary of Lichfield, vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and rector of Eastwell, in that county. He (Thomas) was born in 1686, and was educated at University and Brasenose colleges, Oxford, taking the degree of B.A. in 1702. In 1712, he travelled with a nobleman through Holland, France, and Italy, and at his return entered into holy orders. When the present family succeeded to the throne, he refused to take the oaths, and put on a lay habit. It has been conjectured, that he took an active part in the disturbances of 1715, and it is very certain that in 1722 he was accused of high treason, and that 1000l. reward was proclaimed for his apprehension.

LETTER XCVII.

Mr. BINGHAM to Dr. CHARLETT.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

HOND. SIR,

I SENT you the 2d. part of the Scholast. Hist. of Lay Baptism, which I desire

Yet he escaped into France, where he resided for some time under the assumed name of *Philips*. Whatever Carte's political principles and conduct may have been, during his stay in France, he seems to have devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, gaining access to all public and private libraries, in order to collect materials for a new edition of THUANUS, as well as to transcribe all papers of value and authenticity relative to the history of Great Britain. In the mean time Queen Caroline, hearing a favourable report of Carte's pursuits and abilities, exerted herself to procure his safe return, which she effected much to the advantage of our English history, for in 1735 and 1736 he published his *Life of the Duke of Ormonde*, in three folio volumes, and two years after (1738) issued proposals for a *History of England*, in which he was supported by several persons of consideration as well as some few public bodies. The first volume of this valuable work appeared in 1747, the second in 1750, the third in 1751, and the fourth, reaching to the year 1654, in 1755 (after the author's death.) It was his intention to have continued it to the Restoration, had not his death, which happened April 2, 1754, at Caldecot house, near Abingdon, prevented the design. He was buried April 11, at Yattenden in Berkshire.

Carte's diligence in collecting materials for his History, and

you to accept as a testimony of my respect though the subject should happen to be disagreeable to your opinion. I still preserve my old friends and their favour, the Bishop of Rochester, &c. though we differ in our sentiments upon this point; and though I meet with some rebukes, as you find in the preface, from rude persons, yet they are trifles to me who am conscious of nothing but defending the Churches practice. My last journey to London proved very successful. I waited upon my Lord Treasurer, without any other introduction but my book in my hand. He received me very kindly, and invited me to dine with him the next day, when he surprised me before dinner with a present of a bank bill of an 100*l.* as an encouragement to go on with the Antiquities of the Church, with which he expresses himself very much pleased. I believe I am obliged to the kind offices of Dr.

his accuracy in transmitting them to posterity, cannot be too highly spoken of. His work will always stand high in the estimation of those who understand the subject, on account of the authorities he has adduced for every fact he narrates, or opinion he offers. Party prejudice ran high against the author and his book, but the real value of the History and the high abilities of the man will stand the test of future ages, and render it a work of infinite value to such as prefer facts to fiction, and who rather desire to know what our ancestors actually did do, than what they ought to have done. When the above letter was written, Carte was reader at the Abbey Church, in Bath.

Arbuthnot, who has been very friendly in recommending me to my Lord upon his personal acquaintance, and I beg of you when you see him next, to give him thanks in my name for his kind remembrance of me. I desire you also to give my service to the Dean of Ch. Church and Dr. Potter when you see them. My respects to all the society. I am,

Your affect. Fr. and humble servt.

JOS. BINGHAM.*

Winton, Nov. 9, 1713.

LETTER XCVIII.

Dr. HICKES to Dr. CHARLETT.

Hickes's Thesaurus.

St. Innocent's, 1713.

DEAR SIR,

I GIVE you all hearty thanks for the great and seasonable kindness you have done me in getting 5 copies of my Thesaurus taken off my hands, and I pray you to give my respective thanks and acknowledgments to those very kind and obliging gentlemen, who are my friends so much, as to take them for their

* See page 207.

tion of the Old Abbots. Should the enemies of the Universities prevail against them and share their lands, as they formerly did the Abbey lands,* they would just so misrepresent the Colleges† and

* A quaint writer, DAVID LLOYD, whose characters contain much good sense delivered in a homely style, says, "a jest of Sir Thomas Wyat's began that Reformation, which the seriousness of all Christendome could not commence, King Henry (VIII.) was at a loss concerning the divorce, which *he* no less passionately desired, than the *pope* warily delayed. 'Lord, saith he, *That a man cannot repent him of his sin but by the Pope's leave.*' Sir Thomas hinted, Dr. Cranmer opened, and the universities of Europe made the way to Reformation." *Observations on the Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation.* Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1665, page 46.

† The writer just quoted, (LLOYD), attributes the preservation of the universities, their colleges, and their revenues, to the two Chancellors of these establishments during that disastrous period; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and Sir John Mason. The former, he says, was chosen by Cambridge to save itself, "where though he did no great good, yet his greatness kept others from doing harm, in an age, when covetousness could quarrel a college, as well as an abbey, into superstition." (*Statesmen and Favourites*, p. 34.)

Of Sir John Mason, he tells us, that he was elected Chancellor of Oxford at the same time King Henry made him Treasurer of his Household. He adds, "Sacriledge it self then gaping after the university lands, durst not tempt so honest a man, nor persuade so great a scholar, nor fright so resolute a statesman to betray or yield up those ancient encouragements of learning and virtue. Loth was Oxford to

their Heads, as they did the Abbeys and Abbots then. For sacrilege spares nothing, neither the honour of God or man. As for Magdalen Hall, I will present them with a copy of my book, bu shall take it as a particular respect from Dr. Blechinton, if he pleases to take one copy for the Library of Worcester College. You will have as many copies of the small paper, at three guineas, the common price, as you shall give order for. I pray you to give my most humble thanks and acknowledgments to the Principal of Brazen-nose, Warden of Wadham, Provost of Oriel, and Master of Pembroke, for their kindness to me in taking copies of my book; and to all others who have so much kindness for me, and assure them I shall ever think myself obliged

part with him when a *scholar*, glad to entertain him a *statesman*, with a power to protect her, well tempered with obligations to love her; he who is now the *father* being lately the *son;* maintained by a part of it, as he now maintained the whole. That was a scrambling time, when it was *catch who catch can.*" * * *

* * * "Many hungry courtiers had hopes to catch fish (and fish it would be, whatever came into their nets,) on this turning of the tide, and alteration of religion. How easy was it for covetousness in those times to quarrel the college lands into superstition? Sacriledge stood ready to knock at their gates; and, alas! 'twas past their porter's power to forbid it entrance, had not Sir John Mason vigorously opposed it, and assisted the university on all occasions." *Ibid,* p. 182.

to them. I beg you to take the trouble upon you to receive the money, or to appoint somebody to receive it; and if Mr. Clements would take it, and charge a bill of the like sum upon his son, it would be an obligation to me.

Dear Sir, I pray God reward you for your kindness to me in this affair of my book, of which I had had no copies now to put off, had it not been for the late war. Being always sensible of this, and all your former obligations, I remain with true gratitude and respect

Your most affect. and faithful
friend, and servt.

GEO. HICKES.

LETTER C.

Dr. TURNER to Dr. CHARLETT.

On the learned Tailor of Norwich.

Norwich, March 4, 1714.

GOOD MASTER!

IT was very pleasing to me to read in your last letter of that regard paid to the merit and industry of Mr. Hearne by the majority of the University in their choice of him to be Superior Beadle of Law and Architypographus. Which places he will be a credit to, and they will

afford him brave encouragement, and a good deal of time for his studies. I don't doubt but Dr. Hudson has long since been supplied with a Janitor for the Library, or else the Dean and I should have ventured to have recommended from hence a person who is a surprising instance of the power of application to books. A taylor* of this town of about 30 years of age, who has within seven years mastered seven languages, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldea, Syriac, Arabic, and Persic. Mr. Professor Ockley being here since Christmas

* His name was Henry Wild. See some account of him in the Gent. Mag. for March, 1755. The Memoir of his Life is very deficient in point of dates; but it appears that he went to Oxford, and on the recommendation of Dr. Prideaux, dean of Norwich, was employed in the Bodleian Library, in translating, or making extracts from, the Oriental MSS. He removed from Oxford to London, about the year 1720, and lived there under the patronage of Dr. Mead. In 1734, was published his translation from the Arabic of "Mahomet's Journey to Heaven," a posthumous work, and the only one of his that was ever printed.

A similar instance of surprising learning in a poor tailor (Robert Hill) who died at Buckingham, in 1777, is described in an interesting tract by Mr. Spence. "A Parallel in the manner of Plutarch: between a most celebrated Man of Florence, (Antonio Magliabechi) and one, scarce ever heard of, in England." This was first printed at the honourable Horace Walpole's private press, at Strawberry Hill, 8vo. 1757, and afterwards reprinted in Dodsley's *Fugitive Pieces*, 2 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1761. vol. 2, page 321.

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has examined him, and given him an ample testimonial in writing of his skill in the Oriental languages. Our Dean also thinks him very extraordinary. But he is very poor, and his landlord lately seized a Polyglot Bible (which he had made shift to purchase) for rent But there is care taken to clear his debts, and if a way could be thought of to make him useful, I believe we could get a subscription towards part of his maintenance.

* * * * * * *

LETTER CI.

T. HEARNE to BROWNE WILLIS.

On the Dissolution and Destruction of Monasteries.

* * * * * * * *

I AM mightily pleased with your transcript out of the Augmentation Office. The Pensions of the Abbots, both of Abingdon and Battle are large; nor are those of the monks inconsiderable. I look upon these pensions as evident proofs of the innocence of those places. I have not Burnet by me, at the writing this letter, so I cannot refer to the page where he allows of the argument. Yet I am sure he does allow it, and one that is so well versed as you

are in our History cannot but quickly find it in him. He certainly wrote his History, as he hath done his other books, in post, or rather in Scotch, haste. The very same arguments he hath made use of against the Monasteries would have served against the Universities. It is no wonder that some ill men are found in all large societies. I do not doubt but the visitors were the most inveterate enemies that could be employed. And therefore, to be sure, they would in their Returns to the King, insert all the stories they could rake up that sullied the reputation of the monks, and were likely to please the King, who was resolved to get their revenues into his own hands, and was for that reason very glad to encourage any person that was willing to lay open the characters of those men in the blackest terms that could be thought of. What Burnett hath offered against them, appears to me to be spite and malice. His proofs are weak and groundless. And I do not doubt but that if every monk's character were strictly and impartially examined, there is not one of them but what would appear more innocent and virtuous than any one of the Visitors, and it may be, than any one of their other accusers.

I would not be thought, from what I have said, to be an enemy to the Reformation. That is certainly to be commended so far as it was carried on with a design to shake off and extirpate those

gross errors that had, by degrees, crept into the church; and so far the King himself is to be commended as he proposed that, in his opposing the Pope. But then, whereas the Reformation was carried on with a design also to destroy all the Abbies, and to take from them those lands that were conferred in the most solemn manner, this, certainly, ought to be condemned, and to be looked upon as the highest instance of sacrilege, And by it the King hath left behind him such a blemish, as will never be wiped off; and therefore my Lord Herbert might well conclude his History with a wish *that he could leave him in his grave,* which is a very excellent conclusion, notwithstanding very short, he having by his demolishing the religious houses, and by giving and selling the lands to lay persons, exceeded in sacrilege any particular prince that ever went before him. Nay, I question whether he did not exceed all the princes of any one single kingdom put together. I am very unwilling to speak ill of crowned heads; but what I have mentioned is so very notorious, that it is no secret, and therefore there can be no harm in speaking of it, even in the most public manner. When Christianity was first planted in Britain, the Reformers discovered plainly that what they did was out of a true principle of piety and devotion, and with a design only to propagate the Christian Doctrines, and not with an intent to enrich themselves. They

therefore did not destroy the Heathen Temples, and other places of worship, but only converted them to a Christian use. Neither did they employ any of those things that had been appropriated to religion to a profane use; but decreed in a synod that they should continue for religious purposes, to which they were originally designed, though, with this caution, that under the severest penalties, they should not be (as before) made use of upon any account, in promoting and advancing the Heathen, but only in carrying on and establishing the Christian discipline. Had King H. 8th imitated them, he had left, in this point, a very great and glorious character behind him. But in this he very unhappily failed, and the nation groans to this day for the sins that were at that time committed, not only by himself, but by the agents employed by him, particularly by the Visitors, who proceeded with the utmost rigour and violence against the monks, and stuck at nothing that they thought would expose them, and would serve as an argument to the King for dissolving the Abbies and seizing on their lands and revenues, and afterwards employing them to such purposes as himself, by the advice of those Visitors and other enemies to the monks, should judge proper.*

* * * * *

* The sentiments expressed in this letter are such, as, in

LETTER CII.

T. HEARNE to Mr. ALLEN.

Leland's Collectanea.—Death of Mr. Cherry.

HONOURED SIR,

* * * I AM much obliged to you for dispersing my book. But that which I am

the opinion of the writer of this note, do no less credit to Hearne's heart than to his head. On the necessity and important value of the Reformation, there can be only one opinion; but the overthrow of every monastic institution, the barbarous cruelty inflicted on the professors of religion, and the destruction of every valuable monument of art, every splendid relick of literature, cannot but impress us with a disgust and abhorrence which even the great benefits we have received from the change can scarcely allay. That there were some abuses in societies so numerous and so extensive was to be expected, but that these abuses were not general is proved by the testimony of the visitors themselves. Many of the persons appointed, not so much to *inspect* as to *condemn* the monasteries and nunneries of the kingdom, confessed that they could discover no ill-conduct in their inhabitants or domestic government; that the houses they were directed to suppress were of the greatest benefit to the neighbourhoods in which they were situated, as well as of essential interest to the poor—they instructed the children of the wealthy, they employed the mechanics and labourers, and they relieved the poor. There are numerous instances on record of the most earnest intercession from the visitors in behalf of the unhappy objects of Henry's avaricious displeasure. The nunnery of *Godstow* in Oxfordshire, the abbey of *St. Ed-*

chiefly concerned for now, is the present of my Lord Teynham, which I shall very readily and

mond's-bury, in Suffolk, the monastery of *Woolstrope,* in Lincolnshire, with divers others, were reported as free from stain, their inmates were represented as pious, charitable, and virtuous, and their continuance deemed of vital importance to the country around them. The interesting account of the manners of one of these monastic institutions given by one of the visitors, (Giffard) is too curious to be omitted. He is speaking of *Woolstrope.* "The governour thereof is a verie good husbande for the howse, and well beloved of all the inhabitants thereunto adjoynynge —a right honest man, having ryghte religious persones, being prests of ryght good conversacion, and lyvynge relygiously, having such qualities of vertue as we have not found the lyke in no place. For ther is not one religious person ther, but that he can and doth use either embrotheryng, writinge bokes with verie fair hande, makyng ther owne garments, carving, paynting, or graffing.* The howse wythout eny slaunder or ill fame, and standinge verie solitarie: keepinge such hospitalitie, that, except singular good provysion, it could not be mayntened with half so much land more as they may spend. Such a number of the pore inhabitants nigh thereunto daily relieved that we have not seene the lyke, havinge no more lands than they have. God be even my judge, as I do wryte unto yow the troth. The premises considered, I beseche yow to be a meane to the King's Majestie, for the standinge of the sayde Wolstrope." The same visitor also intercedes for the nunnery of *Polesworth,* in Warwickshire.—" Wherein is an abbes namyd dame Alice

* Graving.

thankfully accept, and I intreat that you would let his Lordship know as much. I am, as you

Fitzherbert, of the age of LX yeares, a very sadde,* discreate, and religyous woman:—and in the same howse, under her rule, are XII vertuous and religyous nonnes, and of good conversation. Wherefore ye myght do a ryght good and merytorious dede, to be medyator to the kyng's highnes for the said howse to stande and remayne unsuppressed. And in the town of Polesworth are XLIV tenements, and never a plough but one: the resydue be artifycers, laborers, and victellers, and live in effect by the said howse, and the repayre and resorte that ys made to the gentylmen's children and studiountes, that ther do lyf, to the nombre sometyme of XXX and sometyme XL and more, that their be ryght vertuously brought upp," &c. Dated July 28, 1537. (Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 27—30.)

Such is the picture of two of these establishments, and this picture is given too by one of those persons absolutely sent thither to discover errors, not to report virtues—for it seems that Henry was "*displeased*" with such favourable sentiments, and attributed them to bribery. "It is like," said he, "that they have receyved rewards, which caused them to wright as they do." Giffard, however, made his honesty the more manifest by continuing to represent the virtues and utility of the religious houses in the same bold strain.

But the loss sustained by literature on this occasion can never be repaired, nor can its extent be ever ascertained. Whole libraries were destroyed, or made waste paper of, or consumed for the vilest uses. The splendid and magnificent abbey of Malmesbury, which possessed some of the

* Grave.

know, now printing Leland's Collectanea about our British Antiquities, and the work hath been so chargeable, that had it not been for the encouragement of several noble and generous persons, I could not have pretended to have set about it with any prospect of success; though I am very sorry to say, that I have not met with the least encouragement in this place. I have carried on the work so far that it is above half done, and I shall always look upon his Lordship as one of the chief promoters of it. Such expensive undertakings are enough to lessen the fortune of any one, tho' of a considerable estate, but then the burden is so much the heavier upon me, as I have only a salary of ten pounds per annum, (without any other place) and am so far from enjoying any estate, that my near relations were never able to contribute any thing to the education I have had, or to share in any of those expences I have been put to during my residence here. But that which

finest Manuscripts in the Kingdom, was ransacked, and its treasures either sold or burnt to serve the commonest purposes of life. An antiquary who travelled through that town, many years after the dissolution, relates, that he saw broken windows patched up with remnants of the most valuable MSS. on vellum, and that the bakers had not even then consumed the stores they had accumulated, in heating their ovens! See also some curious instances of the ignorance of the Reformers in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, by Bliss, edit. 4to. vol. i. col. 468.

increases my misfortunes at present is the death of Mr. Cherry, who was the best friend I ever had. His death happened about a quarter of a year since, in the prime of his age. It was this gentleman that bred me up at school and at the University. He was not only a very learned, but which is much more, a very pious, religious, virtuous, modest, and humble man. This is a great affliction; but I thank God, I bear all chearfully, and endeavour as much as I can to shew no more concern than becomes a good Christian. I wish you a happy new year, and many succeeding ones, and am,

Revd. Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servt.

THO. HEARNE.

Oxon, Jan. 2d, 1713-14.

LETTER CIII.

Dr. HICKES to Dr. CHARLETT.

On the Ancient Manner of receiving the Eucharist.

May 25, 1714.

REVD. SIR,

As to the question about the clergy's precedency in receiving the H. Eucharist before

the laity, I shall briefly state it first as to fact or practice, and secondly as to the reason thereof. As to fact, or practice, it always was the usage in the church for bishops, priests, and deacons, to receive the mysteries before the laity, and according to dignity or superiority for bishops to receive before priests, and priests before the deacons. For when Churches were built in all places after the Empire turned Christian, they distinguished the Altar-place from the nave of the church by *Cancelli*, or a rail about elbow high with a door in the middle, and into this altar-place, called in Greek Βῆμα, from an ascent of two or three steps into it, and Θυσιαςηριον from the Altar itself, no layman was suffered to enter to receive the H. Sacrament. But after the three orders had received it in the Altar-place by the Altar, then the deacons went down to the door to deliver it to the laity in order as I shall hereafter describe. In these ancient *Sacraria*, or Chancels, the Altar, which always stood towards the east end with seats behind it for the Bishop and Priests, had no rail before it as now, and of later ages in the Latin Church. But after Monasteries here came to be joined to Cathedrals and other great Churches, the religious orders performed their daily devotions in the Chancels, and admitted the people into them, and then railed in the Altar at the east end with a door in the middle of the rail, within which the clergy always

communicated, before they delivered the mysteries to the laity. No layman in ancient times ever communicated within the *Cancelli*, but at Constantinople, where only they indulged the Emperor the privilege (to distinguish him upon the account of his royal dignity from other laymen) of receiving within the rail, insomuch that when *Theodosius* the Great, upon his admission to the H. Eucharist, (after the time of his Penance was fulfilled) went by mistake into the *Sacrarium* within the rails, St. Ambrose sent the Deacon to tell him, that that was not the place for laymen to communicate in, for though the purple made an Emperor, it did not make a Priest. The Emperor, upon this admonition, retired without the rail, or *Cancelli*, and there received among the laity, and no doubt first of all, upon the account of his imperial dignity, and his answer by the Deacon to the Bishop for his excuse was to this purpose; that having always received at Constantinople within the rail, he thought he was to receive so in all other Churches. I make no doubt but this precedency of the Clergy in receiving the H. Communion was the practice of the Church before, as well as after, the Empire turned Christian. And therefore to proceed in the second place to give the reason of this practice; it is founded in the nature of the Church as a society, or spiritual corporation, whereof Christ is the founder, head, and chief

priest or bishop, and the bishops, priests, and deacons in their several orders his ministers over the people, and by consequence their superiors in ecclesiastical meetings and matters, especially at the H. Eucharist, and all other meetings for worship. The Church in the N. Testament is called the Kingdom of God, and in that spiritual Kingdom, the bishops, priests, and deacons are Christ's magistrates and officers in it in their several stations. The Church is also called an house, and a city, in which the Clergy are the governors, and the people the subjects, or governed, and in this spiritual superiority and subjection is founded the precedency of the Clergy in communicating before the laity, even before the King himself, and therefore her Majesty is in the right in making the Clergy receive before herself. The Church is also called the body of Christ, in which body or corporation the bishops under Christ are the supreme, and the priests and deacons under them the inferior, officers, and the laity the members only. The Church is also compared to a fold in which the people are the flock, and the bishops and priests the pastors, and therefore their right of precedence in all holy offices and places, and in religious and other ecclesiastical assemblies, is founded in their spiritual superiority over the people, and by what names of dignity, bishops and priests are called in the scriptures and in

the writings of the Ancients, I have shewed at large in my Tracts of the Christian Priesthood, and of the Dignity of the Episcopal Order. St. Ignatius's Epistles alone are enough to convince any man of the great and pre-eminent dignity and superiority of the three orders above the laity in the Church of God, and I shall conclude this part of my letter, when I have told you that in ancient times it was one of the greatest and most ignominious punishments of a priest to be reduced to lay-communion, or to communicate only among the laity, upon which account I think the clergymen who communicate among them, forget their own dignity, and in some sort degrade themselves. They also violate one of the most primitive rubricks of the Church, which requires that the officiating priest first receive the communion himself, and then proceed to administer the same to the bishops, priests, and deacons, if any be present, and after that to the people in order. And to say, that this looks not very decent, but as proceeding from ambition, is to impeach the Church, and take part with the Deists, and all other enemies of the Priesthood, who ignorantly or maliciously accuse the clergy of pride for this very practice. A practice of which my Lord Digby understands the reason, who as a learned, as well as pious gentleman, knows his distinction from a ruler or magistrate of the Church.

I must also farther add, that as to the question, which I have here stated both as to the practice and reason thereof, that it relates to the Church, and its spiritual rights, as a society distinct from the state: a notion to which Atheists, Deists, and the generality of Commonwealthsmen are averse out of hatred to the Priesthood, pretending, but most falsely, that it sets up *Imperium in Imperio*, and is destructive to the royal supremacy, to which they themselves are the greatest enemies, setting up the people and the laws above the King or Queen.

The order of administering the H. Sacrament after the bishop, priests, and deacons had received, was I think this. Without the *Cancelli* they gave it first to the men, and then to the women. Among the men the Subdeacons, Readers, Chanters, and the Ascetics had the preference, and among the women the Deaconesses, Virgins, and Widows. Then the Sacrament was delivered to the Boys, standing near the *Cancelli* with Deacons to keep them in order, and then to the people, beginning, as I conceive, with the Emperor, who had a distinct place of dignity by himself, and then to the great Magistrates, when they were present.

I think you were wrong not to assist the Parish-Priest for want of a surplice, the want of a surplice being a sufficient excuse in *foro ecclesiastico, et conscientiæ*, for administering the service with-

out one, especially in a large communion, when it was charity both to priest and people to assist. I would never have any clergyman govern himself by the practice of the clergy in London, where I may say, as *Justinian* said of Rome, *Non quæ Romæ facta tam spectanda sunt, quam quæ fieri debent.* Certainly there are not more irregularities committed by the clergy in any part of the nation, than in this city.

I am now quite tired, and can write no more, but to tell you, I am very glad you have received great benefit by the waters, and to subscribe, as I always am,

Your most affect. faithful, and
humble Servt.

GEO. HICKES.

LETTER CIV.

T. HEARNE to Mr. ANSTIS.

Ancient Music.—Wood's Diary, &c.

SIR,

I THANK you for the kind present of your letter concerning the honour of Earl Marshall, which I had never seen before.

The MSS. you gave to my Lord Treasurer are great curiosities, and such as I should be glad to take a journey on purpose to see, if a respite

could be obtained. The Musical Notes in the old MSS. of Bede will be an ornament to Dr. Smith's edition of Bede's Historical Pieces. Such notes will be the more acceptable, because we have but an imperfect account of the ancient Church Music. And as for the Pagan Music, we have still a much less perfect account, the most considerable notes of it being those printed at the end of the Oxford Aratus, which is now grown very scarce. They were preserved by Mr. Chilmead, a very learned man, and chaplain of Christ Church in this University. He was well versed in the old Music, and was the best qualified at that time (considering his great skill, withall, in the Greek tongue) to enter upon this subject.

The Catalogue I took of Sir Andrew Fountaine's MSS. I presented to himself, otherwise I would have communicated it to you. If he happens to come to Oxford, I will mention it to him; tho' I am afraid that he will not be here in haste, notwithstanding what I heard lately, that he designed very speedily for this place.

I formerly saw a copy of part of Anthony à Wood's Diary, but it broke off at the latter end of October in 1659. The gentleman that favoured me with the sight of it, was by me all the time I read it; so that I had nothing from it, but what I carried away by the help of my memory. It was very pleasant, but written without any

judgment, which was what Anthony very much wanted. I should have been glad to have seen the latter part; but this I now despair of seeing, you having parted with the original, and there being, perhaps, no copy of it in any friend's hand. But if there should be any copy, I earnestly beg that you would get me a sight thereof, and I promise to make no other use of it than to read it over, without writing any thing out of it, unless you, or the owner, shall give me leave.*

A few years since came out a view of London, done by one Hatton, an accountant. I take it to be a very slight and mean performance. I had much rather Stowe were reprinted, and a continuation to the present time added. Stowe was but an indifferent scholar himself; but then he having had the use of Mr. Leland's notes (which are now lost) there are many excellent things in the

* Lord Oxford received Wood's *Diary* from Mr. Anstis, who gave it his Lordship in 1712. Anstis procured it from Mr. Dale in exchange for some of Anthony Wood's Letters (see page 60.) But Wood's *Life*, written by himself, being afterwards discovered among Bishop Tanner's papers, it was published by Hearne in the second volume of *Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiq. Acad. Oxon.* printed in 1730, a work now of considerable rarity and value. This Life with many additions from other persons, and a continuation derived from the papers of Dr. Richard Rawlinson of St. John's college, was printed in 1772, at Oxford, with the Lives of Leland and Hearne. The editor of this publication was Mr. Huddesford of Trinity college.

work, and some of them learned, and worthy the observation of even our best scholars.

I should be glad to know whether Rymer's "Fœdera"* will be continued. He intended to have published a separate volume of Critical Observations. But how well he was qualified for that I know not. It is certain such a performance would be acceptable, and whoever does it will have thereby an opportunity of shewing his learning and judgment, both as a Critic and an Antiquary.

The last time I saw Mr. Tyrrell, he told me he was going to London to print another part of his General History of England. I hope he will retract his errors; but this I cannot well expect, considering his age, and his zeal for republican principles.

I lately saw a small piece advertised of Sir John Fortescue's. I formerly transcribed it from a MS. in our public library, and, it seems, the editor hath made use of my copy; but I have not yet seen the edition, and therefore can say nothing of the performance. I suppose you may have

* We rejoice to hear that this most valuable work is about to be reprinted by Government, with considerable additions and a continuation. Such undertakings as these assist literature, and do credit to the nation.

seen it; and if so, I should be willing to know whether he hath made any additions.

I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble Servt

T. H.

Oxon, July 11th, 1714.

LETTER CV.

T. HEARNE to Mr. ANSTIS.

Dr. Aldrich.—Mr. Strype.—Mr. Fortescue.—Life of Sir William Dugdale.

SIR,

Dr. Aldrich was a very great man, and had extraordinary skill in music,* and no

* In the "Pleasant Musical Companion," printed in 1726, are two catches by Dr. Aldrich, "Hark the bonny Christ Church bells," and a "Smoking Catch, to be sung by four men smoking their pipes, not more difficult to sing than diverting to hear."

The following story of Dr. Aldrich's excessive love of smoking is told by Sir John Hawkins, in his History of Music.

"A young student of the College once finding some difficulty to bring a young gentleman, his chum, into the belief of it, laid him a wager that the dean was smoking at that instant, viz. about ten o'clock in the morning. Away therefore went the student to the deanery, where, being admitted

one, I believe, was better qualified for understanding the musical notes in the old MS. you gave to my Lord Treasurer. He hath given a public instance of his knowledge in the ancient music in some learned notes upon one of the old inscriptions in the "Marmora Oxoniensia."

You have great interest with my Lord Treasurer, and perhaps may prevail with him to let me have a copy of A. à Wood's *Diary*.

Mr. Strype hath a large collection of MSS. Papers,* and he is an industrious man. But then, as I take it, he wants both learning and judgment, and does not know how to make a true and right use of his papers. The things he hath published are voluminous, and written in a creeping style. Had they been managed by a

to the dean in his study, he related the occasion of his visit. To which the dean replied, in perfect good humour, 'you see you have lost your wager, for I'm not smoking, but filling my pipe.' The [Smoking] Catch above-mentioned was made to be sung by the dean, Mr. Sampson Estwick, then of Christ Church, and afterwards of St. Paul's, and two other smoking friends. Mr. Estwick is plainly pointed out by the words, 'I prithee Sam fill.' "

Dr. Aldrich had a noble collection of Church-music, and has enriched our stores by very judiciously adapting English words to the music of Italian composers.

* He had all the MS. Collections of the industrious Fox, the Martyrologyst. These Strype sold to Lord Oxford, and they are now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.

judicious man they would have been brought into a less compass, and been adorned with better and more pertinent observations. What Dr. Gerard Langbaine, who was a man of most exquisite learning and judgment, hath said of Sir John Cheke in the Account of his Life, prefixed to Sir John's excellent little book called "The Hurt of Sedition,"* (reprinted by the Doctor's care at Oxford in 4to. in the year 1641) tho' it be very short, yet it is much more satisfactory, and is indeed a much more exact history of his Life, than the long, dry, riff-raff narrative of it published by Mr. Strype; who, by the by, is also unfit for this sort of work, by reason of his striking in with the abettors of those republican and Whiggish notions that have been so industriously propagated of late by the party.†

I have not yet seen Mr. Fortescue's book. I expect nothing now from his Discourse about the use of the Saxon tongue. I do not know of any one that denies it to be useful; but then I think there are some who are too extravagant in its praises. For my part I look upon an exact knowledge in the Greek and Latin tongues to be much more necessary for a Common Lawyer, as

* Of Sir John Cheke, see *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. col. 241, &c. edit. 4to.

† See Hearne's opinion on the word *Party*, and the *Party* itself, at page 226.

well as a Civilian, than either the Saxon or any other Septentrional language whatsoever. I cannot imagine what reason Mr. Fortescue can have for asserting Leicester to have been no Bishoprick.

I lately saw proposals for reprinting Sir William Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's," and the Editor (whoever he be) promises the Life of Sir William written by himself. Whether this design goes on or not, you, that live in London, can tell best. If it does go on, I hope the publisher will do nothing without the privity and consent of Sir William's relations. There is one Curle who hath lately injured Sir William by publishing a faulty copy of his Life, and he is much blamed for it. I have a very good copy of it, with additions by Sir John Dugdale's own hand, and it is that which was designed to have been prefixed to some posthumous book of Sir William's, had not Archbishop Sancroft (to whose judgment it was left) thought fit to declare against the publication of it at that time.

Sir,

Your obliged humble Servt.

THO. HEARNE.

Oxon, July 18th, 1714.

LETTER CVI.

Dr. LANCASTER* to Dr. CHARLETT.

Brown Paper recommended as being less prejudicial to the Eyes than White.

* * * * * * * * *

PRAY, Sir, will you do so much as send to Sir† Wilkinson of Queen's, and let your servant tell him Mr. Basket will send down his paper on Monday for "Aristotle's Ethics."‡ Tho' I can tell him that the brownish paper he returns is the better paper to print upon. All my Paris Editions are on paper of the same dunny colour, and those Editions (for that reason for one) excell all other. I never heard English printing blamed so much for any thing as the paper's being too white. But as for Mr. Wilkinson, I suppose he has promised his Subscribers very white paper and they must have it.

Master, I have found by experience that eyes are very good things, and yet I will not say that I found it out first, for they say old Friar Bacon knew it, and even some Antedeluvians lived long enough to have discovered it. Now brown paper preserves the eye better than white, and for that

* Provost of Queen's College.

† See Page 117, Note *.

‡ Printed in 8vo. at the Theatre, Oxford, 1717.

reason the wise Chinese write on brown. So the Egyptians. So Aldus and Stevens [Stephens] printed, and on such paper, or velom, are old MSS. written. Savile published his "Chrysostom" with a silver letter on brown paper, and when authors and readers agree to be wise, we shall avoid printing on a glaring white paper.

You will know by this, I have little to do now I am lame and taking snuff, and have the worst tackle in the world whereby to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your most obedt. humble Servt.

W. LANCASTER.

LETTER CVII.

Dr. CLARKE to Dr. CHARLETT.

Dr. Radcliffe's Death, Burial, and Benefactions.— Removing the Arundel Marbles into the Picture Gallery.

H. Guards, 18 Nov. 1714.

DEAR SIR,

I should have been glad to have been at Oxford, when you returned thither from Hambledon, but I am kept in town by some little business, which I have a mind to dispatch before I go to Oxford, that I may not have any calls, again, thither. Our friend Dr. Radcliffe

has done more than could be expected for the University, and I am glad to hear your College has a share of his bounty. I know nothing of his will but what I see in print, which is agreeable to the few particulars he told me, the last time I saw him. As he owed his estate to his skill in physic, I think that the University owe their benefactions to it also, for if he had not known how very ill a state of health he was in, and that he had had a fit of an apoplexy, which nobody would believe, it is very probable he would have died without a will, as you and I were apt to think would have been the case. Sir Geo. Beaumont and Mr. Bromley are in the country, and I am pretty much a stranger to what is designed as to his burial. Before I received your's I wrote to Mr. Bromley upon some other occasion, and told him in my letter, that the Doctor once intended to be buried in St. Mary's,* and that Dr. Aldrich was to have made his Epitaph, and contrived his Monument if he had survived him, as you and I have often heard Dr. Aldrich and Dr. Radcliffe say. Since I received your letter, I have written to Mr. Bromley, and told him your desire that he

* He was buried in St. Mary's Church, on the north side, very near the organ loft, and what those of our Readers who are not already apprised of the fact, will scarcely believe, the spot where this great benefactor to the University lies, is not marked out by any kind of memorial!

should be buried in University College; but, indeed, I cannot tell you the executors' resolution: the instances I can give of public benefactors being buried in private chapels are many; but in cases of this sort every one follows his fancy, and you will have a Monument for Dr. Radcliffe in your College, tho' you should not happen to have one in your Chapel. It is a very good resolution which is taken to remove the marbles, and put them under cover: they have suffered more since they were exposed to our air, than they did in many hundred years, before they came into it. The place no doubt is very proper, and I hope strong enough to support their weight; but pray, in which side of the Gallery* are they to be placed? I suppose they will stand in the windows next the schools' quadrangle; and as time has pretty much defaced them, they should be set so as [to] have all the advantage of light, that could be given them: if they were to be in the air, there would be a good deal of difference, between a northern and southern exposition, as to their preservation; but possibly that signifies little when they are under a roof. I hope to wait upon you at Uni-

* It is almost unnecessary to say, that they were not placed in the Gallery, but in one of the Schools on the ground-floor.

versity in a short time, and till then, and always, am,

Dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GEO. CLARKE.

LETTER CVIII.

SAMUEL MEAD, Esq. to THOMAS HEARNE.

Dedications.

REVEREND SIR,

MY brother last night informed me of the kind intention you had of doing him and me the honour of prefixing our names to Leland's "Collectanea." I will always own my obligation to you for it. But suffer me to deprecate so much honour as very unfitting me. Fortune has placed me in a very low rank and station in the world; and my inclination leads me to steal as silent and unobserved through the world as I possibly can. If there can be any addition to the pleasure of doing good, it is to do it with secrecy and silence. Besides, a man who is forced to spend his best days and the vigour of his mind *inter spinas et senticeta legum*, makes an odd figure among the soft Muses. Be-

lieve me, Sir, you would injure your selfe in the opinion of those whose esteem you chiefly desire, should you persist in your purpose. And therefore, with the sincerest thanks for your intended honour, I must again most earnestly intreat you not to go on with your purpose. My brother told me that he would write to you this evening, and desire you to lay aside any thoughts of this matter. Least he should forget, or be prevented, I do in both our names assure you, that we shall always remember your very obliging offer; and that the obligation will be lessened by nothing but your persisting in your first purpose. Should you print our names, it would put us under a necessity of disowning our consent; and therefore I am sure, to all your favours you will add this, of not taking any notice of us in so public a manner. I shall be very uneasy till I hear you have changed your purpose.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your very obliged humble Servant,

SAM. MEAD.

Lincoln's Inn, 17 Mar. 1714-15.

LETTER CIX.

Dr. TANNER (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph) to Dr. RAWLINSON.

The Learned Tailor.

Norwich, April 30, 1715.

GOOD SIR,

I HAD the favour of your last packet, and shall endeavour to help you to all the institutions you desire relating to those Colleges as fast as my leisure will permit. But I have been much of late abroad and am going for London on Monday, where probably I shall continue for a month. At present I have time only to send you the enclosed and to present to you a poor man from this city who is very extraordinary in his way, and, as I conceive, deserving the notice and encouragement of all lovers of learning and industry. Being taught only English in his childhood, apprenticed to a country taylor, and being forced to work journey work for his bread, and to buy a few books, he has attained to competent knowledge in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic.* I don't pretend skill in these latter, but can depend upon the character our

* See Page 271.

Dean, Dr. Prideaux, and Mr. Oakley, the Cambridge Arabic Professor, have given him.

He had a mighty inclination to come to Oxford to see the books and libraries there, and we have some of us furnished him a little out for his journey. He is modest, and not prepared to expect any thing at Oxford but civil treatment, and a sight of Books and MSS. in his way. Tho' I almost promise myself, that such uncommon application will be taken notice of among the many encouragers of letters there. He'll not refuse the meanest employment whereby he may be enabled to improve himself, and be more useful to the world.

I hope he'll appear to deserve your countenance and recommendation, and I shall your pardon for this trouble, being

Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend and Servt.

THOM. TANNER.

LETTER CX.

Dr. TANNER to Mr. T. HEARNE.

Barne or Boy-Bishops at Norwich.—St. Nicholas's Clerks.

GOOD MR. HEARNE!

UPON your asking me the last time I was at your chamber, whether we had any remains of the Barne-Bishop upon our books at Norwich, I promised to send you such few Memorandums as I had about that usage here, which I find was chiefly on St. Nicholas' day and night, when the *Pueri de Eleemosynariâ*, whom we now call the Choristers, chose a Bishop and waited on him in procession to several churches and good houses in the city, where the little rogues took great libertyes—hence the proverbial expression of *St. Nicholas' Clerks*, signifying such as were not of the best character.

In the Almoner's account for A.D. 1521, among other expences, he laid out—"In victualibus emptis cum aliis expensis pro Epō Puerorum in festo S. Nicholai vi.s viii.d" and the monks seem to have got some offerings on account of this shew, for the almoner A.D. 1488 accounts "de proventibus in die S. Nicholai 19.d et non plus quia vi.s viii.d deducuntur pro victualibus et chirothecis puerorum."—A good woman of a parish called St. Martin's, A.D. 1506. left in her will a

sum of money to buy a "robe of worsted lined with purple satin to be made in honor of St. Nicholas for the Bishop to wear his day and night in the parish of ——— at the Paleys gate." There is a Ritual of the Church of Norwich inter MSS. Coll. Bened. Cantabr. but I am not certain whether there be any particular account of this custom therein.* Some of your Cam-

* "Because this way of celebrating St. Nicolas day is so odd and strange, let me add a word or two explanatory of it. The memory of this saint and bishop Nicolas was thus solemnized by a child, the better to remember the holy man, even when he was a child, and his child-like vertues, when he became a man. The Popish Festival tells us, that while he lay in his cradle, he fasted Wednesdays and Fridays, sucking but once a day on those days. And his meekness and simplicity, the proper vertues of children, he maintained from his childhood as long as he lived: *And therefore,* saith the Festival, *Children don him worship* before all other saints. This boy-bishop, or St. Nicolases, was commonly one of the choristers, and, therefore, in the old offices, was called "Episcopus Choristarum," *bishop of the choristers,* and chosen by the rest to this honour. But, afterward, there were many St. Nicolas's, and every parish almost had his St. Nicolas. And from this St. Nicolas day to Innocents day, at night, this boy bore the name of a bishop, and the state and habit too, wearing the mitre and the pastoral staff, and the rest of the Pontifical attire; nay, and reading the holy offices. While he went his procession, he was much feasted and treated by the people, as, it seems, much valuing his blessing. Which made the citizens so fond of keeping this holyday."

bridge friends may look into it and inform you, if it be not too late.

I am, very heartily,

Your oving Friend,

THOM. TANNER.

Thus far the industrious Strype in his *Ecclesiastical Memorials,* vol. iii. page 206.

Hearne, in his Liber Niger, p. 667, gives the will of Archbishop Rotheram, who died in 1500, in which he leaves to the College he founded at Rotheram, in Yorkshire,—"unam Mitram de Clothe of goold, habentem 2. knoppes arg. enameld, dat. ad occupand: per Barnes-bishop."

Dean Colet too, the founder of St. Paul's School, in London, orders in his body of statutes, dated in 1512, that all his scholars "*shall every Childermas daye come to Paulis churche and hear the childe bishop sermon; and after be at the hygh masse, and each of them offer a* 1*d. to the childe bysshop, and with them the maisters and surveyors of the scole.*" See Knight's *Life of Dean Colet,* 8vo. Lond. 1724. p. 362.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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